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ABU MAYZAR CONDEMNS ISRAELI DECISION ON MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT

JN302040 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman, has stated that the Zionist authorities' decision to implement the death sentence against the Palestinian strugglers is only a new aspect of the fascist nature of the Zionist entity. He said: It is no coincidence that the enemy decision should come in the wake of the ratification of the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. treaty. This shows one of the many negative effects of this capitulatory treaty--effects that are detrimental to the Palestinian people's cause. Abu Mayzar added that this decision will only legitimize the criminal methods practiced by the Zionists for many years. The Zionist authorities used to kill the Palestinian strugglers during interrogation. The Zionists are now committing mass murders against the innocent Palestinian and Lebanese people, who are the victims of the savage shelling and bombing of south Lebanon.

Abu Mayzar said that the decision shows the enemy's determination to deny Palestinian rights, such as their proper treatment as prisoners of war.

In his statement today, the PLO official spokesman said that the enemy's announcement about the application of the death sentence against the Palestinian strugglers will be a new law, added to the terrorist laws already applied in the enemy entity. It is new proof that the Israeli authorities will continue to flout international laws and conventions and the human rights charter.

Concluding his statement, Abu Mayzar said that the decision is a challenge to world public opinion and the international community, which affirmed the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including the right to wage all kinds of struggle to restore them. He said this Zionist challenge to the world must be denounced and condemned by all international forces, organizations and world public opinion. It must be a new impetus for further support and help from these forces and organizations for the just Palestinian national struggle.

Yesterday, the enemy Cabinet approved, by a large majority, Begin's suggestion that the Arab fedayeen who carry operations inside their occupied homeland of Palestine be sentenced to death. Observers said that the enemy government made this decision following its inability to face the escalating activities of the Palestinian fighters against the occupation of their homeland, Palestine.

'ARAFAT THANKS KHOMEYNI FOR SEVERING RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

JN010650 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 1 May 79 JN

["Text" of cable sent by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, to Ayatollah Khomeyni on Iran's severance of relations with Egypt--date not given]

[Text] His eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, may God bless him, from the position of Jihad where your sons the Palestinian Mujahidin are standing. I thank you in my name and that of your struggling sons for your important decision made public today to sever relations with the regime of As-Sadat, who betrayed the principles and the nation when he signed the treaty of humiliation and treason with the enemy of our Arab and Islamic nation, the Zionist enemy.

This position is evidence of the genuine character of the Islamic and popular revolution in Iran and of its close link to our Palestinian cause and Jerusalem.

May God grant you success and guide your steps on the path of justice and victory.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat.

'ARAFAT: CARTER WANTS JEWISH VOTE MORE THAN MIDEAST PEACE

LD301315 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Jorg Stocklin undated Beirut interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat: "In the Face of Israel, Europe, Except for France, Keeps Increasingly Silent"]

[Text] At midnight on Monday "the old man," as his close colleagues call him, is studying a survey map. He is following the progress of an Israeli armored column which has just entered Lebanese territory.

His face drawn but keen, Yasir 'Arafat quotes, to start with, Menahem Begin--following the Palestinian Nahariyya raid, the Israeli prime minister threatened to wreak "vengeance which the devil himself could not imagine." Is this, 'Arafat comments, the kind of peace that Carter, that brave champion of human rights, claimed he wanted? Or is this an obvious proof that the Camp David agreements and the Israeli-Egyptian agreement have in no way altered the Zionist state's ambitions and its army's barbarous methods?

[Question] But have you in fact not instigated this escalation of violence to torpedo the Israeli-Egyptian agreement? [question ends]

Hackles rise around the "old man" who, however, calmly replies: "Israel imported violence into this region more than 30 years ago. And the PLO has been fighting for 15 years mainly to rectify the injustice of the exodus and secure an identity card, a state, for 3 million stateless people. This struggle has not changed. We have used neither new methods nor new arms.... And we will continue our operations.

"Carter wanted to purchase peace for $5 billion. We will purchase it with our blood...."

Coffee break--a dozen armed men are continually entering and leaving this unmarked office, which has probably been borrowed for a few hours from one of the many Lebanese supporters of the "cause."

It is the first time for a long time that 'Arafat has found refuge "in town," outside the perimeter of Sabra, one of the three refugee camps situated in the western suburb of Beirut, which is heavily guarded by his commandos.

Is he afraid for his life? "I do not like mentioning my case," he says, "but a spectacular attempt on the life of PLO leaders cannot be ruled out. Remember that Begin received a Nobel terrorism prize...."

Terrorism: This word will often be mentioned, the PLO leader insisting on the one-sided nature--according to him--of the official reproof to which the Palestinian operations give rise. "The State Department called our action in Nahariyya 'barbarous,' He says. "Why is it not denouncing Israel's 'barbarous' use of fragmentation bombs against the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population?

"I am sorry to say this, but for Carter the U.S. Jewish vote seems more important than the fate of the Near East peoples in general and the Palestinian people in particular.... The United States is directly responsible for the bloody events which are taking place in the Near East, and Carter knowingly encourages the Israeli state's terrorism in Lebanon.... Europe, with the exception of France, keeps increasingly silent.

[Question] What is the position with respect to the indirect dialog which has apparently been initiated between the PLO and Washington about a possible recognition by the Palestinians of Resolution 242 and, therefore, Israel's legal existence?

[Answer] An old story, a vicious circle....

[Question] And yet Syria, a "strategic ally" of Palestinian resistance, has implicitly recognized Resolution 242.

[Answer] That occurred prior to Camp David.... Nor should you believe everything the Americans say--that the Golan Heights are negotiable and so forth. In any case, Dayan has denied the statements ascribed to him with reference to this. I personally heard him on Israeli radio. Mere feelers.

[Question] Would the possibility of Palestinian power in Amman please you? [question ends]

The PLO leader burst out laughing. "This is not something I secretly dream about," he stated, "but I would not object if a Palestinian were to participate in public affairs in Jordan, it being understood that our final objective--liberation of our Palestinian territory on the West Bank--remains unchanged.

"Let us be serious. In the face of the very strong pressures to which the Americans are now subjecting King Husayn, we are being assigned, very prematurely, a future place in the Jordian Government--a kind of power-sharing which would obviously please the United States. Between you and me, I do not believe that King Husayn is prepared to agree to such a plan. What is important to us at present is that he oppose the peace process ensuing from Camp David. Our dialog with the Amman authorities is based on this reality."

[Question] This sole reality?

[Answer] No comment. [answer ends]

A messenger enters the room. 'Arafat snatches the report handed to him, frowns and says: "42 Mirage and Phantom aircraft supported by a dozen F-15 aircraft participated in this afternoon's raid. This is what we are fighting against. And I caused surprise in Baghdad recently when I dared to demand that an oil embargo be imposed on the United States...."

[Question] Oil-producing Arab states did not agree with you.... [question ends]

He smiles: "I know that the West is very skeptical whenever either Islamic unity or Arab cohesion is mentioned. Remember, however, that you had doubts about the results of the recent Baghdad meeting. And here they are: Riyadh has just broken off its relations with Cairo. Like his father [as published], Faysal, King Khalid stated in my presence that he was morally bound never to abandon Jerusalem. And I can assure you that the Saudis will never recognize Israel before I do...."

[Question] Much ink has flowed about your visit to Tehran. Has the "Islamic revolution" so far given you any active support?

[Answer] I do not wish to talk about my relations with Imam Khomeyni in material terms. You find it difficult in the West to imagine all the emotional implications of the eastern spirituality which the Islamic revolution in Iran, among others, claims as its own. Three great monotheistic religions were born in the Middle East.

We are responsive here to any revival of this "local spirit." The fact that the Islamic revolution has encountered difficulties makes it clear to me that is is genuinely revolutionary. I would feel uneasy if everything were going smoothly in Tehran. As for the rest, everybody has already noticed the effects of the strategic revolution, which the shah's downfall indeed was, on the stability of certain regimes in the region....

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO PALESTINIAN WORKERS ON MAY DAY

JN010838 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 1 May 79 JN

[Text of message from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, to the As-Samid workers on the occasion of international Labor Day on 1 May]

[Text] Brother workers, comrades in the long struggle march, brothers of As-Samid:

On this historic day celebrated by workers all over the world--which reflects the big important role workers play in the process of building society in the various production, political, and social spheres--we are celebrating with you international Labor Day while we are witnessing this fierce onslaught against our Palestinian people and Arab nation. This onslaught is led by world imperialism in cooperation with Zionism and its agents in the area in order to dictate their terms on the area and on the Palestinian people and keep this people as destitute refugees.

However, our great people inside the occupied territories, who shattered the first series of this conspiracy by unanimously rejecting all treaties of capitulation and humiliation and all attempts to bypass their rights, have rejected the autonomy conspiracy and have confronted the heavily equipped Zionist army with sticks and stones, with explosive charges, with civil insubordination and all other means. They have also courageously announced to the world that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people, that it is the leader of their struggle, that there will be no peace except that of Palestine and that there is no place for agents and traitors among us.

Brother workers, your revolution is strong today despite the difficult roads it is following and despite the ferocity of the onslaught and the conspiracies. Your revolution is strong through the arms of its workers, through the guns of its revolutionaries, its cubs and young strugglers, its masses, and its strategic depth which extends in the hearts of the masses from Rabat to Baghdad.

Your revolution is strong through its sound, entrenched alliances in Iran, Africa, Asia and Latin America. The working class of the world stands by your revolution. All the world liberation movements stand by your side. All the countries of the Socialist bloc stand by you against imperialism, Zionism and racism; for the recovery of your right to return and to enable our people to determine their fate over their land and establish their independent Palestinian state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO; and for peace, progress and prosperity.

Brother workers, you have an important role in production, in confronting conspiracies, in national unity and strong organization. You constitute at the same time the counterpart in support of your giant revolution.

The enemies of our people and our nation thought they could bybass the Palestinians, bypass your revolution. The reply was strong and clear. Every day there is a new challenge and there are military confrontations by our heroic strugglers, whether Lebanese or Palestinians, against the Zionist enemy. Your brothers record acts of heroism and sacrifice every day despite the huge military wall of sophisticated weapons. Despite all this, your brother fighters have succeeded in confronting the enemy and dealing him blows in every defense position he has. The shells and rockets of our fighters have hit positions not reached by any Arab bullet since 1948. They have thus proved to the glorious Arab nation and the world that the will of steadfastness, confrontation, struggle, and of the people cannot be defeated or humiliated.

Brother workers of As-Samid, in every position of the revolution, in your glorious areas of production, which constitute the symbol of steadfastness and challenge and which are the strong counterpart supporting your giant revolution, you are facing with us today the fiercest imperialist onslaught. This onslaught requires us to be alert and to offer sacrifices. It requires us to be ready, united and strongly organized so we can confront the enemy camp with the help of our Arab masses, the free workers of the world and all our friends.

This also imposes upon every fighter, worker, student, peasant, physician and engineer the duty of shouldering the responsibilities at the side of the gun of the Palestinian fighter, the Palestinian peasant and worker and at the side of the people and the homeland.

Brothers, on your Labor Day, I send greetings to you, to our steadfast kinfolk inside and outside the occupied homeland, to the fighters, to the mothers of our people and to our old people, to our young people and to all the strugglers at their positions. We shall proceed together until victory.

[Signed] Your brother Abu 'Ammar.

PLO SPOKESMAN RULES OUT GENEVA, SAYS USSR WILL VETO TREATY

JN300934 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 30 April --'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official PLO spokesman, has declared the organization's rejection of UN Security Council Resolution 242 on the settlement of the Middle East crisis because it does not recognize the patriotic and national [al-wataniyah wa al-qawmiyah] rights of the Palestinian people. Abu Mayzar ruled out the possibility of reconvening the Geneva conference, which has been frozen since 1973.

He said that the Geneva conference was buried by the signatories of the Camp David agreements; namely, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS published today, Abu Mayzar said that the USSR has informed the PLO that it will use the veto if the United States tries to submit the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to the UN Security Council.

One of the annexes of the treaty provides for obtaining Security Council approval to deploy a UN force in Sinai during Israel's withdrawal over the next 3 years. If the Security Council vetoes the treaty, the United States plans to form a multinational force to be stationed in Sinai.

MAGYAR HIRLAP INTERVIEWS PLO'S SALAH KHALAF

AU271715 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Apr 79 P 4 AU

[Viktor Palfi interview with PLO leader Abu Iyad--In Budapest, "a few days ago": "Palestinian leader's statement for MAGYAR HIRLAP: We Reject the Separate Peace Treaty"]

[Text] Abu Iyad is a combatant of long standing in the Palestinian resistance movement. By virtue of his position in the Yasir 'Arafat-led PLO, he is regarded as the movement's "No 2 official" by Arab and international public opinion. In transit, he made a brief stopover in our capital a few days ago. We took this opportunity to ask the Palestinian leader a few topical questions about the Middle East situation and the liberation struggle of the homeless Palestinian people.

[Question] As part of the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty, Israel has committed itself to grant autonomy to the Arab population of occupied Transjordan and the Gaza Strip. Israel's peculiar interpretation of this is that autonomy "applies only to the people, but not to the area." If Israel should modify this position, would autonomy--if only as a temporary solution--be acceptable to the PLO?

[Answer] The United States, which has brought about this shameful separate peace treaty, would like to foist such a solution--a so-called self-administration--on us. This is guided primarily by its endeavor to find an excuse for President as-Sadat, who, by surrendering and selling out the interests of the Palestinians, has become completely unmasked and isolated in the Arab world. However, not only is an autonomy under Israel's auspices unacceptable to us, but so is the separate peace treaty as a whole. Therefore, a modified separate peace treaty could not be considered, either. Our fundamental national rights cannot be subject to bargaining. Should we accept autonomy from Israel in any form, this would amount to our recognition of its jurisdiction over these territories and a relinquishment of our right of self-determination. This is out of the question. We reject the separate peace treaty and, instead, press for a comprehensive political settlement to be reached with the participation of all parties concerned that would create a just and enduring peace in the area, and we are convinced that the latter cannot be a Pax Americana by any means....

[Question] Carter was the first U.S. president publicly to declare that the Palestinian Arabs "are entitled to a homeland." However, he has not said this lately. What he is now saying, instead, is that his country will only talk with the PLO if it recognizes Israel as a state. Under what conditions would the PLO do so?

[Answer] For the sake of its client, Israel, the United States has always tried to present a distorted view of the Palestinians and their position concerning the Middle East crisis. It insists that they are allegedly intransigent, in order to turn world public opinion against us. It demands that we accept Security Council Resolution 242, which does not question Israel's statehood and does not even mention the Palestinian Arabs' right of self-determination. However, our question is: Who should first recognize whom? In our opinion, first Israel--and its U.S. patron--must recognize the Palestinian Arabs' right of self-determination, which includes the right of existence as an independent state. Only when this is done can we be taken to task with regard to recognizing Israel. We are in a more disadvantageous position, since we are the dispossessed. Therefore, we, not Israel, have a greater need for guarantees in advance.

[Question] Militant acts of Palestinian guerrillas against Israel have increased since the Egyptian-Israeli separate bargain. Does the resistance movement approve all these acts and will it continue an intensified militant activity?

[Answer] We approve the decisive majority of the acts. But there have been some--such as the recent senseless massacre at the Brussels airport--from which the organized Palestinian resistance has completely dissociated itself and which it has condemned as acts harming our just cause. We will continue our well-considered militant acts in the occupied territories and in Israel and we will intensify them to the extent that our strength permits. We still have reserves in this domain. The population of the occupied territories supports our movement to a man. It actively participates in our acts or helps our fighters in many ways. It can be regarded as certain that the separate peace treaty has proven a very "hot" peace for the Israeli occupiers....

[Question] How effective, do you think, are the boycott measures against Egypt decided upon by the Arab ministers conference held recently in Baghdad?

[Answer] Although our delegation recommended more in Baghdad--for instance, extending economic sanctions also to the United States, the architect of the separate peace treaty--than was ultimately adopted, we feel that the Baghdad resolutions were useful and will prove effective in the long run. It will be increasingly difficult for the Egyptian people to understand their country's isolation in the Arab world. What is now most important is the consolidation of the unity of the Arab forces opposing the separate deal and the intensification of the political and--on our part--military struggle against Israel, in which--in the future, as before--we will count on the support of the friendly socialist countries, Abu Iyad thus concluded our discussion.

KUWAIT

OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES OPEC OIL POLICY

JN291434 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1250 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 29 April--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah has stated that the act of allowing its members to make necessary additions to their oil prices does not mean that OAPEC [as received] has adopted a long-term policy to this effect. When stability returns to the oil market, the organization will fix a permanent price for the oil produced by its members, the minister added. The minister said that there is a great amount of coordination among OPEC members concerning the additional charges. This is proven by the similar increase in these charges. Most of the members made their decision to impose additional charges during the second quarter of the current year.

In a statement published in the Doha monthly magazine DIYARUNA WA AL-'ALAM, THE minister said that the recent organization meeting in Geneva did not make a decision on program production, despite the present market situation, which suffers from lack of supplies.

Concerning the measures that Kuwait intends to take in order to insure its sale of oil to the poor countries at the decided prices, the minister said that Kuwait will ask the companies that carry its oil to demand a price from the developing countries that will not exceed that which Kuwait imposes on them.

Commenting on the demands raised by some people that the United States raise the prices of its oil to the level of world prices and increase its production, the minister said that this increase in prices and production of U.S. oil would be viewed as a positive step by OPEC, because it would help relieve OPEC from having to supply the entire world with this product, supplies of which are dwindling.

In conclusion, the minister expressed the hope that the natural gas producing countries will coordinate among themselves and that the issue of fixing prices for gas will gain the same prominence as that of oil prices.

QATAR

FRG ECONOMY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH MINISTERS

JN261546 Doha QNA in Arabic 1503 GMT 26 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 26 April--Von Wurzen, FRG deputy economics minister and personal envoy of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, began talks today with Qatari ministers and high-ranking officials to explain his country's viewpoint regarding current developments in the Arab region and to become acquainted with the Qatari Government's viewpoints on matters related to energy and the world economy. He will also discuss the possibilities of promoting economic ties in the industrial and technological fields.

For this purpose, the German official met with Qatari Minister of Finance and Oil Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani. Following the meeting, the German official told the QATARI NEWS AGENCY that his talks with the minister dealt with topics related to the political situation in the Middle East as well as other issues on world energy, especially those pertaining to the future of the oil market. In addition, bilateral relations were discussed.

Dr Von Wurzen also met with Qatari Minister of Commerce and Economy Shaykh Nabir ibn Khalid Al Thani and discussed with him ways of promoting their two countries' technical aid and economic cooperation and ways of increasing trade.

FRG Envoy Departs

JN271048 Doha QNA in Arabic 0914 GMT 27 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Doha, 27 April--Dr Von Wurzen, FRG deputy economics minister and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's personal envoy, left Doha this morning following a 2-day visit to Qatar at the end of a tour of several countries in the area.

UAE

UAE, INDIA ISSUE STATEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

JN271428 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1335 GMT 27 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 April--The Indian Government has asked the UAE Government to take into consideration its request for an increase in oil supplies it receives from the UAE from 1 and 1/2 million tons a year to 2 million tons in 1980.

This request was conveyed by Indian Petroleum Minister Bahuguna to UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utayabah during the latter's visit to India, which ended last Wednesday. The Indian Government expressed appreciation for the UAE's cooperation, oil supplies and implementation of the agreements concluded between the two countries in this regard.

A statement released in Abu Dhabi and New Delhi today said the talks the UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources held with Indian officials were conducted in a cordial atmosphere permeated by the spirit of friendship and historical relations that link the two countries.

The statement added that the two sides discussed the steps already taken to set up a fertilizer factory in Abu Dhabi and that India has agreed to buy the factory products. India also expressed its desire to contribute to the project of building silos in Abu Dhabi, in addition to its contribution to setting up other joint industrial projects, exhibitions for industrial and agricultural products, as well as the exchange of visits so as to hold further talks regarding the joint projects.

OIL COMPANY OBTAINS FURTHER OIL CONCESSION

JN281134 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 April--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources and chairman of the Abu Dhabi Oil Department, today signed a new agreement with the Abu Dhabi Oil Company [ADOC]. The agreement provides for expanding by 1,582.5 square km the area of the sea concession granted to the company in 1967.

Under the agreement, the company will pay $1 million to the government within a 60-day period after signing the agreement. The agreement stipulates that the company will pay $100,000 as annual rent for the area included in the agreement. The company will also be committed to spending $16 million on prospecting and drilling operations during the first 5 years, which represents the period for prospecting.

The agreement stipulates that the sum of $2 million will be paid on the discovery of oil in commercial quantities and the sum of $3 million will be paid when exports reach 100,000 barrels per day.

The government reserves the right to have the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company participate with 60 percent of ADOC's operations immediately when the company starts oil production from the area of concession.

YEMEN--PDRY

JN010845 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0810 GMT 1 May 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 1 May--PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Muhammad Nasir has stressed that the one Yemeni people will stand against any attempt to take them back to the tragedies of fratricide and deviation from national objectives. He said: Aden will continue to be the first line of defense for San'a', and San'a' cannot but be the first line of defense for the Yemeni revolution.

Speaking on the occasion of May Day, the PDRY premier said: We continue to work with officials in the northern part of the homeland to restore the unity of the Yemeni people. Both sides are determined to stick to the deadline set for the completion of the work of the unity committees set by the Kuwait statement.

The PDRY premier also stressed his country's continuous support for the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO.

ISMA'IL LEAVES FOR ETHIOPIAN TALKS 1 MAY

JN010910 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 1 May 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 1 May--'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, left here this morning for Ethiopia at the head of a delegation made up of several ministers.

In a predeparture statement, Isma'il said that the visit is to develop relations between the PDRY and Ethiopia. He added that he and Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam will hold talks on developing relations. They will also exchange viewpoints on the situation and latest developments in the Arab area in addition to other international issues of mutual interest. He added that the visit will achieve important results.

FOREIGN MINISTER, KUWAIT COUNTERPART DISCUSS YEMENI UNITY

LD301345 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1216 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' had talks here today with his Kuwaiti counterpart, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, about Middle East affairs, cooperation between the two countries and relations between the two parts of Yemen.

Official sources say that the talks turned on the steps being taken by the two Yemens to realize the unity between them to implement an agreement in this matter reached between the two countries at a summit conference in Kuwait a month ago. Muti' arrived here yesterday. PDRY Embassy sources have refused to state his destination; however, other sources have stated that he will be leaving for Iran later today.

YEMEN--YAR

AL-'AMRI RULES OUT PENALTIES AGAINST SUDAN, OMAN

JN301008 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 30 April--YAR Foreign Minister Husayn al-'Amri has stated that there is no benefit to be reaped from imposing political penalities on Sudan and Oman for their support of the separate peace treaty between Egypt and the Zionist entity similar to the penalties imposed on Egypt.

In a statement published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today, Al-'Amri said he believes that there are no benefits from responding to the demands of certain Arab countries to apply penalties to Sudan and Oman. Al-'Amri expressed the belief that there is room for "reaching an understanding" with the Sudanese and Omanis in order to create a unified front at this current phase.

Al-'Amri said that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty gave the Israelis everything and gave the Arabs nothing except the sands of Sinai. He asserted that the Arab boycott will have an impact on Egypt's position sooner or later.

Al-'Amri denied that Egypt and the United States offered to send forces to the YAR and said that his country has not received such a request and would turn it down if such an offer is ever made to it.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT MEETS NDP OFFICIALS ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN

NC302002 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At noon today President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil in the presence of the members of the committee charged with selecting National Democratic Party [NDP] candidates [for the upcoming People's Assembly elections]. The committee consists of Deputy Prime Minister and NDP Secretary General Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, Dr Sufi Abu Talib and NDP official spokesman Mansur Hasan.

Mansur Hasan said that during the meeting the president affirmed the need to make every possible effort to select the candidates who are known for their honesty, good reputation and popularity among the masses. The president also affirmed the need for the government to remain completely neutral in the elections, to apply all the laws that protect the society from vituperation, and to insure that every citizen will express his opinion and exercise his political freedom in a free and orderly atmosphere.

The president recommended that all parties be given an equal chance to express their opinion in the national press and over the radio and television. Regarding the publication of the NDP newspaper, the president ordered that the publication of the newspaper be postponed until it can be published on solid foundations within the framework of the law establishing the press as the fourth estate.

The president also ordered that the leaders and members of the party should implement the party decisions and support its candidates. Anyone who deviates from this rule will be dismissed from the party, an affirmation of the values of commitment, loyalty and cooperation which all the party leaders and members must enjoy.

It has been decided that not more than two party candidates should run for the elections in each constituency. In the constituencies where women candidates are allowed to run, the third candidate will be a woman.

The president called on the party candidates in each constituency to publicly display their solidarity before the masses. He also called for the solidarity of the party candidates in each governorate and throughout the republic. The party committees in all the constituencies and governorates must prepare themselves to direct and run the election campaign of the party candidates in the constituencies. The party headquarters will be the center for the candidates so that the ranks of the party will be marshalled and the efforts of all its members will be rallied around its principles, leadership and candidates.

The NDP will set up a central operations room to run the election campaign. The operations room will remain in constant touch with all the governorates and constituencies give support to the party candidates and follow up the election campaign and the efforts of the members.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT LEAVES CAIRO FOR SAFAJAH 1 MAY

NC010954 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0947 GMT 1 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 May--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat left Cairo for Safajah on board a special plane at noon today to attend the Labor Day celebrations to be held in Safajah city.

KHALIL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ARAB PEOPLES

NC290816 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 29 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 April--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has emphasized that the relations between the Egyptian people and all the Arab people have not changed. The economic relations between us and the Arab states are normal and there has been no change in this respect, he said.

In a statement published by the newspaper AS-SIYASI today, Dr Mustafa Khalil says: The severance of political relations will not affect the relations between the peoples of the region. We treat the Arab people exactly like our own and care for them accordingly. The severance of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Arab states will never affect Egypt's policy of supplying the Arab countries with experts in various fields, especially teachers.

Referring to the celebration to mark the liberation of Al-'Arish, the prime minister and foreign minister says that it will take place as planned on 24 May [as received] in the presence of President Anwar as-Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

On the normalization of relations with Israel, he says: This matter has not been discussed in detail yet and nothing specific has been decided regarding diplomatic relations.

Commenting on the construction of new settlements, Dr Mustafa Khalil says that Egypt's position that it is necessary and right to stop the construction of new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza is firm and definite because the construction of settlements violates international law and also because it is not in harmony with the principle of good neighborliness between us and Israel. The United States is sparing no effort to stress this, he concludes.

BUTRUS GHALI ON RELATIONS WITH ARAB STATES

NC272219 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1905 GMT 27 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 April--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has asserted that the severance of diplomatic relations between Egypt and certain Arab states was symbolic rather than actual since relations among 100 million Arabs are firm and strong.

At a press conference tonight, Ghali said: Egypt's doors are still continuously wide open to all Arab brothers, who come to visit it. Moreover, Egypt hosts hundreds of sons from the Arab states, who receive education in various educational institutions. Ghali pointed out that there were 1 million Egyptian experts fulfilling their national duty in different Arab states in various areas of development, culture, education and construction.

Answering journalists' questions on Egypt's relations with the Arab world, Dr Butrus Ghali said: There are direct relations between Egypt and the Arab governments through nondiplomatic channels, which I do not want to talk about now.

On economic relations between Egypt and the Arab countries, Ghali said that there had been no change. He added: According to my information, no Arab state has yet withdrawn its funds from Egyptians banks or Egyptian investments.

U.S. AMBASSADOR EILTS INTERVIEWED ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

NC280736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0658 GMT 28 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 April--U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts has expressed the belief that U.S. President Carter will fulfill his commitment and declaration regarding the Palestine question. He said: By virtue of my position, I can say that President Carter would do something on the basis of his belief in principles and his adherence to ethics.

In an interview published in AL-AHRAM today, the U.S. ambassador added: President Carter has strong ideas and views which he wants to implement and his involvement in the Middle East problem is a proof of this. President Carter has contributed more than any other U.S. President to the participation of the American people in the Middle East question, particularly the Palestinian problem.

Hermann Eilts added: I heard President Carter at a special luncheon saying: I feel I have a personal commitment to the Palestine question. I want to do something for the Palestinians.

The U.S. ambassador expressed the belief that U.S. policy in handling the Middle East problem has achieved progress. He noted that President Carter was right in choosing the course of the comprehensive solution to the problem.

AT-TUHAMI DENIES QUELLING OF ISLAMIC MOVEMENT

NC302255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 30 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 April--Hasan at-Tuhami, deputy prime minister at the president's office, has denied the allegation made by the London-based Arabic newspaper AL-'ARAB to the effect that he and the security authorities in Egypt are preparing a plan for quelling the Islamic movement in Egypt in participation with a U.S. representative, the pope of the Vatican, and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

At-Tuhami emphasized that what has been published about this so-called report is false and unfounded and that his post or work in the state has nothing whatsoever to do with this fabricated report. Commenting on what some Arabic newspapers in Kuwait, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, France, Britain, and some other Arab, Islamic and African countries, have published, and citing the newspaper AL-'ARAB, At-Tuhami said: What should be said here--although the matter does not altogether deserve even mentioning--is that this is a premeditated action at this stage and the aim is to make the Islamic nation doubt Egypt's Islamic role as well as doubt the Islamic personalities who have dedicated their lives to Islam.

At-Tuhami emphasized that anti-Islam and anti-Muslim evil scheming hands are behind this and have fabricated this report. This alleged report, he said, only serves the enemies of Islam and Muslims and its aim is to foment sedition, which we hope that God Almighty will spare the Islamic nation. The aim of the report, he said, is meant to strike at the sons of this nation who work for its honor and glory and for the restoration of its rights and for the promotion of values, ethics and civilization.

At-Tuhami stressed that the enemies of Islam, who are by nature mean and tendentious, are bound to be hostile to anyone who believes in these Islamic values, principles and ethics.

MUHAMMAD AT-TUHAMI DENIES DISMISSAL FROM ARAB LEAGUE POST

NC280655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0632 GMT 28 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 April--Muhammad at-Tuhami, an Egyptian diplomat and head of the Arab League office in Madrid, has denied that he has been dismissed from his post as head of that office.

Reporting this today, AKHBAR AL-YAWM adds that the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY [INA] had reported that the Arab ambassadors in the Spanish capital have decided to have At-Tuhami replaced. INA had also reported that the Egyptian diplomat had probably withdrawn the sum of $42,000 from the Arab League account and transferred it to Egypt.

At-Tuhami has expressed astonishment over these allegations, affirming that the funds of the office he heads amount to no more than 2,000 [presumably dollars].

INA: NPUG LEADER DISCUSSES 'NEW MILITARY ALLIANCE'

JN291059 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Rabat, 29 April--Muhammad 'Awdah, Politburo member of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party, has asserted that the United States is trying to find a substitute for the CENTO alliance in the Arab area with Egypt and the Zionist entity as its nucleus.

In a press statement here today, 'Awdah said that the Egyptian-Zionist treaty is no longer an attempt to impose a U.S. peace on Egypt at Israeli conditions, but rather personifies a new military alliance to cover the Middle East area.

He asserted that Egypt is heading toward important events characterized by the mobilization of the opposition forces to expose As-Sadat's designs and by the mobilization of the Egyptian masses after the antidemocratic situation has led to the silencing of the Egyptian people's voice rejecting the treaty. He said that the Arab nation's banner will never fly at half mast in Egypt and that Arab Egypt will eventually find its way.

He pointed out that 87 members of the party's command in various parts of Egypt are now being detained. He said that the open-door policy has intensified the class disparity and led to the bankruptcy of well over 300 big factories.

COURT HEARS PROSECUTION CASE AGAINST LIBYAN AGENTS

NC291046 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Matruh, 29 April--The Higher Military Court in Matruh has decided to reconvene on 12 May to hear the counsel for the defense in the case of plotting and sabotage in which 20 Libyan intelligence agents are on trial.

The court held a session today under the chairmanship of Col Bakr Tawfiq and the membership of Lt Col Mursi Zahrah and Maj Sha'ban Muhammad. The prosecution was represented by chief of Matruh's military prosecution Col Fathi Qutb and Capt Shihatah 'Abd al-'Azim.

At the beginning of the session the chief prosecutor announced that two escaped defendants, Sulayman Muhammad Sulayman and Yusuf Shu'ayb ad-Dumayri, had been arrested, and that the security authorities are still looking for a third escaped defendant whose name is Muhammad Ahmad Diyab. Diyab is the deputy chief of the terrorist organization whose members had been trained by the Libyan intelligence for terrorism and sabotage of public utilities and installations in the country.

The chief prosecutor explained the dimensions of Libya's plan to annex the Egyptian Siwah oasis by force. He praised the patriotic role played by the Egyptian tribes in the western desert, their rejection of all Libyan enticements, and their reporting of the details of the Libyan plan to the Egyptian security authorities. Al-Qadhdhafi had tried to get them to join in the plan and as a result all the members of the organization were discovered and caught. The prosecution asked for the maximum penalty against the defendants for committing their crimes in time of war. The penalty ranges from prison at hard labor to death.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE EXCHANGE WITH PRC

JN291610 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 29 April--Trade exchange this year between Egypt and the PRC will amount to $134 million, compared to $120 in the past year, an increase of 11.6 percent.

Salah ad-Din 'Abbadi, under secretary for trade representation affairs at the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade, who signed a protocol in Peking on 19 April, said that the list of Egyptian exports to the PRC includes cotton valued at $47 million, yarn at $5 million, phosphate at $6 million and rice at $5 million, as well as iron, steel, medicines and industrial products.

Egyptian imports from the PRC include textiles and clothing for valued at $15 million, tobacco at $11 million and minerals at $5 million, in addition to various kinds of chemicals, equipment and apparatus.

Salah 'Abbadi returned to Cairo yesterday evening at the end of week-long visit to the PRC.

MUSA SABRI WARNS AGAINST REACHING 'POINT OF NO RETURN'

LD301407 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 26 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Musa Sabri article: "Beware of Reaching the Point of No Return"]

[Excerpts] All that [President] al-Asad's struggle in steadfastness and confrontation has been able to produce is the dispatching to us of a number of Syrian intelligence agents in order to kill unarmed Egyptian women and children in a dastardly manner.

Here you have steadfastness and confrontation; here you have the great struggle for the liberation of the Golan Heights and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The helpless "Al-Asad" [also meaning the lion] imagines that such debased actions, in which the Syrian and Iraqi Ba'thists are well versed, can affect the Egyptian people or Egypt's stability.

The governments that rely on steel and fire in suppressing their peoples will be destroyed by steel and fire. The regimes in Baghdad, or Damascus or Tripoli cannot for long make their existence dependent on killing their opponents. A dictator may kill hundreds and even thousands but there remains the will of the millions who overpower the tyrants. This is a lesson from history.

I am not here addressing myself to the tyrants of Baghdad, Damascus and Tripoli or to those persons in Kuwait who are trembling in their positions of authority because it is futile to talk to those who no longer have any conscience. I am addressing myself here to moderate newspapers in Saudi Arabia and the gulf states. Some of these newspapers have recently been saying things harmful to the Egyptian people; they have been stricken by the fever of copying other newspapers and of matching their emotionalism. I warn the editors of such newspapers against the danger of pushing the Egyptian people to the point of no return. This is the most dangerous thing to which the moderate countries could expose themselves in their relations with the Egyptian people who passionately and with conviction rally around their regime.

There is no use in anybody ignoring the fact that Egypt is the key to war and peace. This fact is realized by all, great and small. If Egypt has entered the battle of peace with all its effective resources, the Egyptian people are proceeding on their path with complete faith that it is the right path. The Egyptian people do not wish their feelings to become estranged from the Arab feelings. Any affront to the Egyptian people's dignity by these "moderate" newspapers could only lead to estranging the Egyptian people's feelings from everything that is Arab. Such a break in feelings is more dangerous than any break in relations between governments. This is what we are warning against because any remedy later will be extremely difficult if not almost impossible.

Therefore, time and again we say: Beware of pushing us to the point of no return.

PAPER: ARAB LEAGUE EMPLOYEES REFUSE TO LEAVE CAIRO

NC281230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 28 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 April--AKHBAR AL-YAWM today reports that a number of Arab employees at the Arab League and its agencies have declared their desire to stay in Egypt and their rejection of their government's decisions transferring them to Tunis.

MAGAZINE REPORTS ISRAELI WARNINGS TO SYRIA, JORDAN

NC290736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 29 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 April--The Egyptian weekly magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF today reveals and secret of Syria's and Jordan's refusal to submit to continuous Iraqi pressure for the unification of the Jordanian, Syrian and Iraqi forces commands under Iraqi command.

The magazine says that Israel has informed Syria, through an East European state, and Jordan, through a West European state, that Tel Aviv would consider the unification of the Jordanian and Syrian commands with the Iraqi Army to be an act of aggression and that in return Israel would take military steps to insure its security and its people's safety.

ROSE AL-YUSUF adds that Israel has told Husayn, "king of resistance," that permission for the Palestinian organizations to act against Israel from Jordanian territory would result in immediate action by the Israeli defense forces to end Palestinian presence on Jordanian territory. The magazine says that Israel has asked Husayn to convey the same message to the ruling authorities in Damascus.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS TENSION WITH LIBYA MOUNTING

LD300852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 30 April--Tension has mounted between Libya and Egypt following a Libyan naval unit's "interference" [taharrush] with an Egyptian submarine off As-Sallum in the border area between the two countries.

Reporting this today, Kuwait's AL-ANBA' does not specify when this incident took place, but it adds that thereupon Egypt declared a state of emergency within its forces on the front with Libya. GDR forces operating in Libya were accused of perpetrating the incident. The paper says that Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Husayn 'Ali called for a meeting of senior officers following this incident "and a number of measures were taken to deal with any eventualities." The paper does not indicate what these measures were.

INA: MAGAZINE CLAIMS NEW SECRET SERVICE FORMED

JN282012 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 28 April--The magazine AL-HADAF, PFLP organ, has disclosed that a new intelligence service has been formed in Egypt in addition to the old one. Citing informed sources in Cairo, the magazine says that the new service will be directly linked with Egyptian ruler Anwar as-Sadat, that the task of supervising its secret organization will be entrusted to Vice President Husni Mubarak, and that the task of training and arming the members of the service will be entrusted to As-Sadat's interior minister, Nabawi Isma'il.

UN'S GENERAL SIILASVUO ARRIVES IN CAIRO 29 APR

NC291413 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 29 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 April--Gen Ensio Siilasvuo, coordinator general of the UN Emergency Forces in the Middle East, arrived in Cairo today from Jerusalem for a visit that will last several days.

INDIAN STATE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ARRIVES

NC272248 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 27 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 April--Indian Minister of State for External Affairs (Jagat Sanja Mehta) arrived in Cairo tonight for a 1-day visit to Egypt. The Indian minister of state will hold discussions with the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, on the activities of the nonalined states. The Indian minister was welcomed on arrival by Minister Plenipotentiary Muhsin ad-Diwani, the acting director of the protocal department at the Foreign Ministry.

Official Talks Open

NC281705 Cairo MENA in English 1646 GMT 28 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, April 28--Egyptian-Indian official talks opened here this afternoon. The Egyptian side was headed by State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali while the Indian side was led by the Indian foreign under secretary [as received], who arrived here yesterday. Talks between the two sides dealt with means of consolidating the nonalignment policy and coordination between Egypt and India during the coming conference of the non-aligned countries.

Meanwhile, Egypt and India are the founder states of the nonalignment movement.

The meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by Ambassador Ahmed Mahir, director of the foreign minister's office, and Ambassador Ali al-Khayrat. Attending on the Indian side was the Indian ambassador here.

Indian Foreign Ministry Official Departs

NC282047 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 28 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 April--The Indian Foreign Ministry under secretary (Fajayaba) left Cairo for his country today. He was seen off at the airport by Muhsin ad-Diwan, the ambassador at the Foreign Ministry, and members of the Indian Embassy in Cairo.

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC302225 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2214 GMT 30 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 April--Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Barre and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Cairo this evening from Aden for a visit to Egypt lasting several days. He was received by Somali Ambassador in Cairo Abdulrahim Farah.

IRISH MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARRIVES

NC281733 Cairo MENA in English 1555 GMT 28 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, April 28, (MENA)--Irish Minister of State for Foreign Affairs David Andrews arrived here this afternoon on a one-day visit to Egypt.

In a statement upon arrival the Irish minister hailed President Anwar as-Sadat's efforts exerted for achieving peace in the Middle East and pointed out that Ireland backs the European Common Market policy towards the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He added that Ireland believes that the treaty is an important foundation stone in the history of both Egypt and Israel after thirty-year of wars, and also it is a step for achieving an overall peace in the area.

VICE PRESIDENT OPENS SIXTH ECWA SESSION IN BAGHDAD

JN281829 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 28 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad 28 April--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf has declared that Iraq is working alongside the developing UN member-states to effect basic changes in the world economy and to establish a new economic order.

Ma'ruf said in a speech opening the sixth session of the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia [ECWA] here this evening that the ECWA is the best means to coordinate the stands of the ECWA member-states on the major economic issues usually discussed at the United Nations.

Vice President Ma'ruf asserted that the unity of the developing countries constitutes one of the basic pillars for effecting these changes and that the negotiating power of this group depends primarily on its unity, despite attempts by certain industrial countries to split this unity.

JORDANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD FOR ECWA MEETING

JN281054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 28 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 28 April--Jordanian Industry and Trade Minister Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani arrived here today heading a delegation to participate in the sixth session of the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia which will begin in Baghdad today and last 6 days.

SYRIAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD FOR ECWA MEETING

JN282004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 28 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 April--Syrian Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr George Huraniyah arrived here this evening at the head of a delegation to attend the meetings of the Economic Commission for Western Asia [ECWA], which began here today.

In a statement to the press, Dr Huraniyah wished success for the ECWA current session's work and the achievement of further effectiveness in ECWA activities, in a manner that will serve the ECWA member-states.

OFFICIAL REPORTS EGYPTIAN BASE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN SUDAN

JN291425 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Paris, 29 April--Badr ad-Din Mudathar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member, has asserted that it is too late now to remove the Ba'th Party from the area of Sudan's national struggle. He said that the party's roots have grown deep. He explained that the party is now constantly escalating its struggle against Numayri's regime, in order to build a democratic regime with a pan-Arab social outlook.

This was stated in an interview granted by Badr ad-Din Mudathar to this week's issue of the Paris-based magazine AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI.

Badr ad-Din Mudathar said that the role that As-Sadat and Carter have required of Numayri is to strengthen As-Sadat's position and the imperialist-Zionist alliance supporting it and, at the same time, to maintain good relations with certain other Arab countries.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member has revealed a scheme being implemented by As-Sadat and Numayri to set up a large military base in the town of Dunqulah in northern Sudan that will have the capacity to accommodate 50,000 Egyptian soldiers. Badr ad-Din Mudathar said that the purpose of this base is to protect As-Sadat's regime when there is an uprising by the Egyptian Army and to prevent Numayri's regime from falling.

VISITING SUDANESE STUDENTS DENOUNCE NUMAYRI DECISION

JN271921 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The Sudanese students studying in Iraq have condemned the decision made by Ja'far Numayri summoning them to Sudan. During an extraordinary conference of the Sudanese students League in Iraq held at Al-Idrisi Hall at the school of literature yesterday, the students decided not to heed this decision whose aim is to deprive them of the right of education granted to them by the 17 July revolution and of the right to be equal with their Iraqi and Arab student brethren.

The Sudanese students denounced the measures taken by the executioners of agent Numayri against the Iraqi citizens in Sudan, his severance of diplomatic relations with Iraq, the closure of the Iraqi trade center in Khartoum, and the summoning of the Sudanese military receiving training in Iraq.

AMBASSADOR IN KHARTOUM RETURNS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN290908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 29 April--Members of the Iraqi Embassy staff in Khartoum and their families returned here early today following Numayri's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Iraq.

Iraqi Ambassador in Khartoum Muhammad Husayn ash-Shami has stated that Numayri's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Iraq, the closure of the Iraqi trade center in Khartoum and the suspension of Iraqi Airways flights between Baghdad and Khartoum reaffirm the toadyism of this regime in return for As-Sadat's offer to protect it militarily against the Sudanese masses.

He added that the Sudanese brothers have strongly denounced Numayri's measures. They visited their Iraqi brothers despite the intensive guard around the embassy staff, residents and offices.

The ambassador exposed the provocative acts and practices of the Sudanese regime against the embassy staff. He said that the Sudanese authorities, motivated by the intelligence organs of traitor As-Sadat in Khartoum, harrassed the Iraqi Embassy staff and their families with unethical methods.

The ambassador also exposed the complications of the incident over preventing the Iraqi plane from landing in Khartoum last Wednesday. He said that the Numayri authorities had initially approved the plane's landing, but they changed their mind and refused to allow it to land. This prompted the plane to land at Jidda Airport.

In his statement, Ambassador ash-Ghami said that the Sudanese authorities have recently arrested a large number of Sudanese citizens on charges of affiliation with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He added that the Sudanese detention camps and prisons are full of honorable citizens who are being exposed to the ugliest methods of repression and psychological and physical torture by the Sudanese and Egyptian organs.

INA SEVER, RELATIONS WITH MENA OVER SETTLEMENT

JN301102 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 April--INA has severed all relations with traitor As-Sadat's news agency MENA.

INA has communicated this decision to the Union of Arab News Agencies so the latter can inform its members.

This decision has been taken in view of MENA's stand on the Zionist-As-Sadat capitulatory settlement, its hostility to the Arab nation, and the nation's just struggle against Zionism and world imperialism and for disseminating the poison of Zionist information. Earlier this month, INA had closed its office in Cairo and recalled all its employees.

COMMUNICATION COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH CUBAN MINISTER

JN281653 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 April--Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Communications Sa'dun Ghaydan met today with Cuban Transportation Minister Antonio Enrique Lusson. They discussed the two friendly countries' relations of cooperation in the communications field.

During the meeting, which was attended by the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad, both sides affirmed the significance of mutually benefiting from Iraqi and Cuban experiences in planning for the development of the utilities services.

Ghaydan announced his ministry's preparedness to open new prospects for scientific and technical cooperation with the concerned Cuban sides in the fields of ports services, aviation and telecommunications. Ghaydan said that eagerness to expand bilateral cooperation is a translation of the Iraqi party and revolution leadership's instructions and reflects both the strong relations between Iraq and Cuba and the role the two countries are playing in the struggle against imperialism and backwardness.

GDR DEPUTY PREMIER KLEIBER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN281739 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 28 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 April--Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived here this evening on an official 4-day visit to Iraq.

Kleiber expressed his pleasure at visiting Iraq and asserted that his visit will contribute to the consolidation of the economic and trade relations between the two friendly countries. Kleiber also expressed his satisfaction with the fruitful bilateral cooperation in the economic fields.

Ma'ruf, Kleiber Meeting

JN291235 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 April--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf received here today Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side at the joint Iraqi-German committee for economic, trade and technical cooperation. They discussed relations between the two countries and international topics of mutual interest in the Arab and European areas.

Hasan 'Ali, Kleiber Meeting

JN292013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1927 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 April--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, met this evening with Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of general engineering, agriculture machinery and vehicle building. During the meeting they discussed ways of developing bilateral trade and economic relations. They agreed to convene the meetings of the standing committee on economic and technical cooperation in Berlin in May to discuss areas of trade, industrial and agricultural cooperation.

Kleiber arrived in Baghdad yesterday on an official visit of several days to Iraq.

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES 6-DAY VISIT

JN271430 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1352 GMT 27 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 April--The GDR military delegation led by Gen Werner Fleissner, deputy minister for national defense, left Baghdad today at the conclusion of a 6-day visit to Iraq. Fleissner said upon his departure that the visit was aimed at promoting the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR SPAIN, FRANCE

JN290822 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 April--'Adnan Khayrallah, Revolution Command Council member and defense minister, left for Madrid this morning at the head of a military delegation on an official visit that will take him to Spain and France.

In a predeparture statement, the defense minister said that the visit comes in reply to the visits to Iraq by the defense ministers of the two friendly countries. He added that the visit is aimed at consolidating the ties of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Spain and France.

KING HUSAYN 1 MAY SPEECH ON NATIONAL ROLE

JN011127 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 May 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stated that Jordan is in the forefront of the conflict between the Arabs and the aggressive, greedy forces. Jordan is the shield of the Arab nation against these dangers and against the aggressive conflicts.

In the speech he delivered at the ceremony held in the Palace of Culture at Al-Husayn youth city before noon today on the occasion of Labor Day, his majesty stated that in past decades, Jordan has proved this fact when it stood as a barrier against Israel's expansion which was supported by major world powers. Jordan has proved anew during the last 2 years that it is the basic link of Arab solidarity which prevents the division of the Arab front politically and psychologically and insures its material and moral steadfastness.

His majesty added that as we work to build a strong and cohesive Jordan, we are performing a great, historic role for our nation. A strong Jordan is one of the supports of our Arab homeland and a guarantee of its steadfastness and capability to live freely and with dignity.

His Majesty King Husayn added that we know that the just peace to which we aspire cannot be achieved by giving in to the greed of the aggressor but by standing fast on Arab historical and human rights without boasting or outdoing one another. This can be achieved by addressing the world in the name of our nation with the language of logic and moderation, calling for just peace and an honorable settlement of the Palestinian issue and the conflict in our area.

His majesty stressed that we in Jordan realize that keeping the Arab homeland a unified and cohesive front is the only guarantee to make the world and the international forces understand that there will be no peace in our area except through the recognition of our just rights, and that for this we have exerted our efforts to build a unified Arab position and have not discontinued dialog with the world.

His majesty added that our firmness rests in defending right and not in being intransigent toward just solutions. Our country's will has never wavered under any circumstances. It has always remained a solid and mature will. His majesty said that this Jordanian pan-Arab position neither pleased outside greedy forces nor the misled forces in our Arab world. These forces have begun campaigns to weaken this pan-Arab position and the mature steadfastness. His majesty stressed that we are assured of our inherent strength, the maturity of the sons of our homeland and the soundness of our position. We shall not deviate from our sound course, God willing.

His Majesty King Husayn explained that we in the Arab homeland are passing through a crucial historical stage marked by a violent storm whose fateful results will affect us all. There is no other way to face this storm except through cohesion and solidarity and by overcoming obstacles which are trying to hamper our development and divert our attention from our long term pan-Arab objectives.

His majesty praised the workers on Labor Day, His majesty said that workers are one of the important pillars on which our homeland is based and on which our search for progress and development relies. The workers, along with their brothers in their respective fields and various specialities, are our hope for building a strong, developed and integrated society.

POLICY ON NONINTERFERENCE ASSERTED BY FOREIGN MINISTRY

JN301455 Amman JNA in Arabic 1427 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 30 April--The Foreign Ministry has sent a memorandum to Jordan's permanent representative at the United Nations on a resolution calling for noninterference in the affairs of states. The memorandum says:

In its foreign policy Jordan pursues the principle of respect for the sovereignty of every state over its territory, the freedom of its population to live within this territory, and to exercise their political rights; emphasizes the principle of reciprocity in its relations with all states, without one state interfering in the internal or external affairs of any other state; and maintains a policy of not participating in or encouraging any hostilities from its territory against the territory of any other state, thus violating the territorial integrity, sovereignty or political independence of that state.

The memorandum says that Jordan supports efforts to issue a declaration on noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, with the aim of strengthening methods of joint cooperation.

ARAB LEAGUE ASKS GOVERNMENT TO SUPPLY LEAGUE DOCUMENTS

JN301113 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Apr 79 pp 1, 13 JN

[Text] Amman--The Jordanian Government has received a memorandum from the Arab League at its new headquarters in Tunis requesting it to issue instructions to all pertinent parties dealing with the Arab League and its affiliated agencies to supply the Arab League with copies of all documents of interest to the Arab League and to help it in founding its new headquarters.

The memorandum notes that since the Egyptian authorities have banned any Arab League documents being taken out of Egypt and refused to make available the required minimum regional and pan-Arab information and documents, the Arab League requests the Jordanian Government to supply it urgently with copies of all documents, publications and studies issued by the Arab League Secretariat. These documents should be sent to the new Arab League headquarters in Tunis.

AR-RA'Y APPLAUDS IRAN'S DECISION TO BREAK WITH EGYPT

JN010721 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 May 79 pp 1, 12 JN

[Editorial: "Iran and the Manly Stand"]

[Text] The order issued by Ayatollah Khomeyni breaking off diplomatic relations with Egypt is worthy of profound appreciation. This decision introduces to the Arab-Israeli dispute a change of no less significance than the change introduced by the victory of Ayatollah Khomeyni's movement in Iran. The Iranian Islamic Republic will be able to exert weight in various fields if it is actually willing to become a partner of the states of the Arab east in their holy cause. This is why we have a special appreciation for Iran's stand, which constitutes a beginning for effective Islamic action to tip the balance in the area in favor of the Arab states and their fateful issue.

The Iranian stand raises several questions which we should ask.

The most important of these questions are:

1. Although the Palestine issue does not involve the Iranian people, Iran's stands on the Palestine issue are more positive than the stands of more than one Arab state, particularly Egypt. How do the Arab states whose stands are not as positive as those of Iran feel about this?

2. The Arab foreign and economy ministers conference decided to sever diplomatic, political and economic relations with Egypt. Ayatollah Khomeyni announced his country's commitment to this decision. How do the Arab states which are still courting the separate solution and the capitulationist march feel about this Iranian stand?

3. Iran's decision to sever relations with Egypt dictates that the states of the Arab east devote part of their struggle to the Zionist-Egyptian-international plotting against Iran so that Iran can perform its role in the Arab cause since it is willing to do so and we are in direst need of such support. Will the states of the Arab east take the initiative to coordinate their stands with the fraternal Islamic republic for the interest of the cause of the Arabs and Muslims?

We hope that the Arab response to these questions will be as positive as the Iranian stand, which we appreciate and respect. We thank Iran for this noble stand which came at the right time and during a phase when we need it most.

SOMALI MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR HUSAYN

JN301855 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Somali Industry Minister Brig Gen Sheikh Osman Mohamed arrived in Amman from Damascus via Ar-Ramtha this evening leading a delegation on a 2-day visit to Jordan, during which he will convey a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

In a statement to the JNA correspondent at the Ar-Ramtha border point, Brigadier General Mohamed said that the message deals with Middle East developments and the situation in the Horn of Africa. He said that he will discuss the promotion of bilateral relations with officials in Jordan. He was received at the Ar-Ramtha border point by Industry and Trade Minister Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani and Lt Col Muhammad 'Alawi, director of administration of the Ar-Ramtha border point.

TURKISH INFORMATION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

JN281637 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] A Turkish information delegation under (Orhan Kolodo), director general of information and publication, left Amman for home today at the end of a 5-day visit to Jordan. During its visit, the delegation had an audience with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and met with Information Ministry officials, officials of the information departments and the officials of local newspapers, with whom they discussed the possibility of exchanging ideas and expertise in the information and press fields.

UN SPOKESMAN DENIES HADDAD ACCUSATIONS

NC301710 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 30 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Jerusalem, April 30 (AFP)--The United Nations spokesman here today denied recent accusations by south Lebanese Christian militia leader Major Sa'd Haddad that UNIFIL peace-keeping troops had cooperated with Palestinian forces in the region.

These allegations were regarded, he said, as part of a general campaign directed against the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Such "irresponsible" statements were aimed at discrediting the U.N. force by exploiting the "prevailing sentiments" of the local civilian population. But the United Nations peace keeping force was ready to investigate any substantiated claim concerning the "irregular behavior" of its personnel, the spokesman added.

UNIFIL SOLDIERS CLASH WITH INFILTRATORS

NC301046 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 30 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Jerusalem, April 30 (AFP)--Two United Nations soldiers from Fiji were wounded yesterday morning, one seriously, in a clash with Lebanese leftwing and Palestinian forces, the U.N. headquarters here announced today. One of the opposing group was also injured.

The Fiji contingent had ordered back armed men trying to infiltrate the operational zone of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The two injured Fijians were taken to hospital at Naqura, south Lebanon.

LEBANESE FORCES COMMAND MEETS, ISSUES STATEMENT

NC302104 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 30 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly meeting at its headquarters under the chairmanship of Bashir al-Jumayyil. All members attended. After the meeting, the official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command stated the following:

The Lebanese Forces Command Council discussed developments in Lebanon. It also discussed internal issues and adopted the necessary decisions. The first part of the meeting was devoted to discussing affairs of the Lebanese university branches.

The Lebanese Forces Command Council wishes to make the following points:

On the occasion of Labor Day, the council stresses to the workers, employers and business concerns the necessity of fateful solidarity at this difficult stage in the life of the homeland.

On the occasion of the departure of the UAE contingent which operated under the Arab Deterrent Forces, the Command Council wishes to applaud the exemplary role played by these forces along with the fraternal forces of Yemen, Sudan and Saudi Arabia, despite the difficult circumstances resulting from excesses by the Syrian forces.

We wish to point out here that now that all the Arab forces operating under the Arab Deterrent Forces command in Lebanon, with the exception of the Syrian forces, have departed, the Arab cover for the Syrian forces has been withdrawn. Some may imagine that it is now possible to give the Syrian forces a different kind of legal cover, perhaps in the form of a bilateral agreement between Lebanon and Syria in security, defense or other fields.

The Lebanese Forces Command Council reaffirms its commander's speech on 12 April 1979 rejecting any security agreement with Syria. It considers any such agreement to be a flagrant violation of the sovereignty, independence and safety of the homeland. The Lebanese resistance, which has successfully confronted all kinds of occupation and trusteeship, cannot possibly accept any bilateral Lebanese-Syrian treaty in whatever form and under any pretext. The Command Council believes that clearing the Lebanese-Syrian relations should begin in a practical atmosphere of mutual respect and abandoning of ambitions.

COMMUNIST PARTY ATTACKS ESTABLISHMENT OF FREE LEBANON

NC301325 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 27 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Yesterday the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party addressed an appeal to the democratic, peace- and freedom-loving forces in the world calling for "urgent solidarity in the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples against Israeli aggression which has now been continuing against Lebanon for 5 days."

The statement affirmed that the struggle of the Lebanese masses will continue until the occupiers are expelled from the territory, which they named "the State of Free Lebanon," until the independence and unity of Lebanon is safeguarded, the Palestinian revolution protected, and the tens of thousands of Lebanese in danger of homelessness and death saved.

The statement said: "The establishment of the freak state in southern Lebanon was not an aim in itself. It was the beginning of a new stage of the U.S.-Israeli onslaught against the Arab liberation movement with a view to imposing complete surrender on the Arab peoples, perpetuating the division of Lebanon, establishing a sectarian, racist entity on its territory, striking the Palestinian revolution, and exerting pressure on Syria and other Arab steadfast forces to make them join the bandwagon of As-Sadat."

Referring to the continuous, barbaric Israeli aggressions against Lebanon and the Israeli Air Force threat to Beirut, the statement said: "The deteriorating and explosive situation confirms that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is not a move toward peace in the area, but constitutes a serious move toward the establishment of a new hostile military alliance led by the United States to replace CENTO, and a move that pushes the area toward a new dangerous period of tension and flareups under a smokescreen of talk about peace, security, and stability."

BEIRUT REPORTS ON 30 APRIL ISRAELI SHELLING IN SOUTH

NC010756 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 May 79 NC

[Text] According to news agency reports Israeli heavy artillery shelled some residential quarters in Tyre and the surrounding Palestinian camps at midnight yesterday. The 1-hour shelling led to the injury of four persons and material losses.

During the shelling Israeli gunboats were sighted off the coast of Tyre. This is the first time that Tyre has been shelled since the cease-fire was announced last Wednesday.

According to another dispatch from the south, Ash-Shaqif fortress came under artillery fire yesterday despite the presence of two UN observation posts there.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JN281804 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1735 GMT 28 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 28 April--A preliminary state protocol of the Syrian-Czechoslovak joint committee on bilateral economic cooperation was signed here this afternoon. The protocol was signed by Dr George Huraniyah, minister of state for planning affairs, and for Czechoslovakia by Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade. The protocol covers the import by Czechoslovakia of triple superphosphate fertilizers during 1979-1980 and the conclusion of long term contracts to regulate these operations.

It was also agreed to sign a bilateral trade exchange protocol for 1980-1981 before the end of this year. The two sides further agreed to complete talks on signing an executive program for the 1980-1981 scientific and technical cooperation agreement in June this year. In addition, they agreed to implement a number of economic projects in Syria in order to benefit from the Czechoslovak loan granted to Syria in 1975.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JN281446 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 28 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus, 28 April--Health talks between Syrian Minister of Health Dr Madani Khiyami and Czech Health Minister Dr Jaroslav Prokopec ended here this morning. The SANA correspondent has learned that the two sides agreed to renew the bilateral health cooperation protocol, to develop health cooperation and to establish a joint pharmaceutical industry for antibiotics, blood byproducts and other basic medicines. They also agreed to carry out studies on medicinal herbs in Syria and to plant more of these herbs, in order to extract useful medicinal elements from them for export purposes.

RADIO LINKS LEBANESE SITUATION, PLOT AGAINST SYRIA

JN291417 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] They want to drive Lebanon through a disrupted state to the march of capitulation. They also want to pass into Syria through their plot in Lebanon. After having imposed siege and oppression on the Palestinian Arab people's masses in the occupied Arab territory, they want to burn these people in the camps of Lebanon. They want to annihilate these people and to strangle their voices so that they can say: There is no longer any existence for the Palestinian people or the PLO and there is no solution but autonomous rule for the inhabitants, not for the land.

These are three targets in one: Namely, to disrupt Lebanon, occupy its land and form frail sectarian statelets that throng to the stations of capitulation one after another. The second target is to crush the Palestinians, not only with napalm and cluster bombs but with every possible means. Thus, they imagine they can penetrate into Syria to strike at pan-Arab steadfastness at its primary foundation and its first pioneering strike force. They can thus cut the road short or, so they imagine. The path by which the fruit of capitulation can be reaped will be paved for the concentrated offensive. This has been revealed by the sides to the tripartite plot. In the deluge of this clear antagonism and conspiratorial escalation, our Arab citizens can deduct the following results:

1. The sides of the U.S.-Israeli-As-Sadat plot work together in close coordination to complete the counterattack against the Arab nation, to try to splinter Arab unanimity and to deal unilaterally with Syria and the Palestinian resistance. They do so because Syria is the foundation of pan-Arab steadfastness and the resistance is the symbol and expression of the people of Palestine.

2. The plotters want to spark the explosion from the weakest point and nearest door: namely, southern Lebanon. Their purpose is to drive Lebanon to capitulation and then pass from it in an attempt to strike at Syria and the resistance. At present the plotters can find no easier outlet for the plot than Haddad's door in the south.

In view of all of this, the events in the south concern all Arabs and are primarily and directly connected with Syria's national security, as well as with all the Arabs' security. Although what is happening in the south concerns the Arabs as much as it concerns Lebanon, the key of confrontation at the current stage is in the hand of the Lebanese state and its legitimate authority. When the army of fraternal Lebanon moves to the south to quench traitor Haddad's rebellion--and this army move is supported by an international resolution--the Arabs will then be able to move effectively in the face of any new and expected developments on the enemy's part. Without this Lebanese step, Arab aid would seem unnecessary or inefficient.

In any event, we in Syria are preparing for all eventualities and all developments. We will not allow the plot to pass into or across Lebanon, regardless of the requirements and sacrifices. We can implement the steadfastness decision and protect the will of pan-Arab steadfastness.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON REINSTATING DEATH PENALTY IN ISRAEL

JN301005 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "The Return to the Origin of Terror," a TISHRIN commentary today says: The Zionist enemy Cabinet yesterday approved the proposal of terrorist Menahem Begin to reinstate the death penalty against anyone carrying out fedayeen operations against Zionist entity establishments and individuals. The Zionist entity had cancelled the death sentence in 1967 going along with a trend of Western civilization at the time and trying at the same time to get rid of the complex of the "bloody terror" in the Zionist entity's relationship with those who have different views. The Zionist entity had been indicted internationally beyond any doubt for its bloody terror, most important of which was the assassination of the UN mediator, Count Bernadotte, and the collective massacre against the Palestinian village of Dayr Yasin.

TISHRIN adds: Certainly, the leaders of the Zionist entity have not made this decision at this particular time without studying its causes and results. They have also discussed this decision with their new ally, Anwar as-Sadat, particularly since the treasonous treaty As-Sadat signed with them has entered the phase of implementation following the exchange of the instruments of the ratification of the treaty only a few days ago.

TISHRIN continues: However, what is strange in this matter is that the Zionist entity's decision yesterday to reinstate the death penalty comes after the beginning of the application of the treaty which they falsely insisted on calling a peace treaty before the whole world. The decision also comes at a time when the As-Sadat regime is preparing to discuss with the Zionist entity ways to implement the plot of autonomy against the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

TISHRIN explains: Reinstating the death penalty for fedayeen action carried out by the Palestinians is part of the treasonous As-Sadat-Zionist treaty. Evidence of this is the cable of condolences which the ruler of Egypt sent to terrorist Begin expressing in his name sympathy for the families of what he called the "victims" of the daring fedayeen operation carried out by the Palestinian fedayeen last week and describing the operation as "subversive."

ALGERIA

SPAIN'S SUAREZ MAKES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN ALGIERS

LD301322 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The first round of the Algerian-Spanish political talks began today under the co-chairmanship of brother Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau of the FLN and prime minister, and Mr Adolfo Suarez, Spanish prime minister. Mr Adolfo Suarez arrived this morning in Algiers for a 2-day state visit. Here is the dispatch of our correspondent in Dar el-Beida airport on the arrival of Mr Adolfo Suarez:

Mr Adolfo Suarez, the Spanish prime minister, arrived in Algiers this morning for a 2-day state visit to our country at the invitation of brother Abdelghani, member of the FLN Political Bureau and prime minister. Mr Suarez is accompanied by a delegation including Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja.

The head of the Spanish Government was welcomed on his arrival at the airport by brothers Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and Mohamed Benyahia, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister. After listening to the national anthems of Spain and Algeria and inspecting a guard of honor, the Spanish prime minister shook hands with those who were at hand to welcome him, including diplomats accredited to Algiers.

Mr Suarez then went into the VIP lounge where he made a statement to newsmen, in which he said: First and foremost, I would like to express my pleasure at being in Algeria, and my profound wish to meet my Algerian colleagues and other officials with whom I shall have talks. He added: I believe that Algeria and Spain now have a favorable opportunity to deepen bilateral relations and to discuss all the issues which directly or indirectly preoccupy both countries, as Algieria and Spain do have common interests.

I am convinced, Mr Suarez went on, that we can, or rather we are dutybound to deepen our relations. I hope that today, which I will be spending in Algiers, we will discuss all the possibilities of frank, sincere and constructive cooperation regarding all aspects of bilateral relations between Algeria and Spain, as well as questions concerning the Mediterranean region, where the two countries have common interests.

Mr Suarez added: I have a sincere wish to improve relations and to bring about a spirit of understanding, cooperation and solidarity between the two countries, within the frame-work of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs.

It is to be noted that the Algerian-Spanish talks began at about 1100 today at the government palace. The Algerian side was headed by brother Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and included brother Benyahia, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; brother Ismail Hamdani, secretary general of the government; and brother Hocine Djoudi, ambassador of Algeria in Madrid. The Spanish delegation included Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE DEFINES PRIME MINISTER'S DUTIES

LD291352 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The official gazette, edition No 15, has published a decree which defines the prime minister's powers.

Under this decree, the prime minister is to help the president of the republic in coordinating the government's activities, and implementing resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers. He will also exercise the following duties:

He will prepare meetings of the Council of Ministers; preside over joint ministerial meetings; activate ministerial work; supervise the implementation of resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers; insure the enforcement of laws and regulations and see to the sound running of administration and public establishments.

The prime minister will be responsible for appointments to civil posts on the authority of the president of the republic. He will also exercise the organizational powers delegated to him by the president of the republic.

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY LEADERS

LD290650 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] At the presidential headquarters, President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN] party, received Rabin Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the People's National Assembly, and the deputy chairmen and heads of the committees of the People's National Assembly, on the eve of the opening of the spring session. After listening to a review of the assembly's activity and a number of issues which are of interest to the deputies, the president delivered his directives.

The president of the republic said that he will insure that the National Assembly plays its role in full in accordance with the constitution, especially in the field of supervision. The institutions called for by the constitution will soon be completed.

The president spoke at length about the democratic dialog which should take place within the framework of the FLN, particularly between the government and the assembly, within the framework of the laws and in accordance with the powers of each body. One of the requirements of fruitful dialog is commitment to objectiveness and honesty in tackling issues under discussion, and integration of the activity of the various bodies.

He said: We fully realize that there are some people who may try to distract our attention by raising marginal issues, so that we may not devote our work to basic issues. But this can never succeed because we are not sensitive about anything. If there are some people who talk about an open door policy, we are open and we deal with all countries of the world on the basis of our socialist policy and within the bounds of respecting our national sovereignty and the will of our people.

President Chadli Bendjedid said that the previous stage had its essential priorities; that is, establishing the national economy and major projects. The priority of this stage is: paying more attention to the daily needs of the citizens, especially their needs of food stuffs and housing. At the same time, activity with regard to all other economic projects should continue and the necessary evaluation should continue in preparation for the extraordinary conference of the party which will debate the 5-year plan.

At the end of the meeting, Speaker Rabih Bitat thanked the president for arranging this important meeting and for the valuable directives. He said that the National Assembly, its speaker and members first and foremost are FLN party strugglers and will work within the framework of their constitutional powers and in coordination with the other bodies so that the assembly may lay its full role in protecting the revolution and strengthening its gains.

The president concluded the meeting by stressing in particular the role to be played by the assembly in the field of supervision. He stressed the need to make every effort to consolidate the FLN party, which led the country in the liberation revolution and the construction revolution. It will lead the country in accordance with our people's will toward completing the socialist structure which insures the country's prosperity and [words indistinct]. In this connection, he said that all necessary efforts will be made so that the party may play its pioneering role.

LIBYA

AT-TURAYKI ADDRESSES JOINT COMMITTEE WITH SIERRA LEONE

LD291750 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 29 April--The meeting of the Libyan-Sierra Leone joint committee for economic, technical and cultural cooperation has begun at the Libyan Foreign Secretariat premises in Tripoli. The meeting is presided over by Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki and Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Abdulai Conteh.

At the beginning of the meeting, Dr at-Turayki delivered a speech welcoming the Sierra Leone delegation. Dr at-Turayki said: We are facing a racist enemy supported by world imperialism in South Africa as well as in Zimbabwe, where imperialism has used mock elections to tamper with the will of the African people. We are facing the same problem in the Arab world. There is a racist enemy supported by America, and there is direct intervention on the part of the imperialist forces which are trying to impose their domination on the continent--such as French imperialism's interference in the African Continent in order to divide it and create alliances to serve its interests in Africa.

We categorically reject this interference, he added. French imperialism constantly tries to create such alliances. As African peoples, we must be alert to counter this imperialist interference for the sake of preserving the unity of the continent and out of respect for the sovereignty of the African countries.

Dr at-Turayki said that recent developments in East Africa, where Tanzania invaded Uganda, constitute a serious precedence in Africa and an infringement of the OAU Charter. As African peoples we must not permit such interventions, he said. As African countries, he said, it is our duty to strike at the foreign monopolies on the continent and liberate the African economy.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON JOINT COOPERATION COMMITTEE WITH POLAND

LD301650 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--At the Foreign Secretariat in Tripoli, the secretary of the people's committee for housing, Engineer Muhammad al-Manqush, and the first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, today signed the minutes of the meetings of the second session of the Libyan Arab-Polish Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The signing ceremony was attended by members of both Libyan Arab and Polish sides participating in the meetings.

Engineer Muhammad al-Manqush made a speech praising the understanding and friendly spirit which dominated the committee's meeting and which consolidated the bilateral relations between the two friendly peoples.

Then Mr. Jagielski addressed the members expressing his satisfaction towards the results reached during the meetings and which implemented the points agreed by the political leadership of both countries.

We will make every possible effort, he said, to carry out this programme which is a great achievement for the interests of both friendly peoples.

Jagielski Departure

LD301654 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, left Tripoli this morning after a 3-day visit to Libya, during which he led the Polish side at the meetings of the second session of the Arab Libyan-Polish Joint Committee for Technical, Economic and Scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Jagielski and the accompanying delegation were seen off at Tripoli international airport by Engineer Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing, the Polish ambassador to the Jamahiriyah and a delegate from the Foreign Secretariat.

Mr Jagielski lauded the great achievements realized by the Arab Libyan people in various fields pertaining to progress and prosperity. In a statement to a JANA reporter, he said that his visit to the Jamahiriyah and its results have laid firm foundations for relations between the two friendly peoples. The results of the visit are good, and it has confirmed the good intentions shown by the political and popular leaderships in both countries to establish good relations between the two countries.

'ABD AS-SALAM JALLUD INTERVIEWED BY IRANIAN RADIO ON RELATIONS

LD272047 Tripoli JANA in English 1436 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud declared that the forces of evil and Arab reaction fought bitterly against the First of September Revolution because of their certainty that the revolution represents an Islamic awakening.

In an interview with the Iranian Islamic Radio (Arabic service) and the magazine, ASH-SHAHID, Staff Major Jallud said, "The First of September Revolution has been alone but the Islamic people's revolution in Iran will integrate with it now in calling for the realization of the unity of the Muslim nation, in defiance of the schemes plotted against it."

Staff Major Jallud warned against the imperialist attempts, especially by America, international Zionism, and the reactionaries, aimed at the Iranian revolution.

He expressed his hope that the revolutionary youth together with the leadership of the Islamic revolution in Iran would be able to overcome the enemies of the revolution and take it towards its progressive objectives. This way, he said, the revolution would be able to shoulder its responsibility and support the First of September Revolution in matters concerning Muslim liberation, which it has hitherto borne alone.

He stressed the fact that imperialism has attempted in the past and now, to isolate the Arab nation, the base core of Islam in the movement of the Islamic people. Imperialism, he said, has attempted to nurture the national movement in order to create political contradictions amongst Muslims.

Staff Major Jallud noted that the alliance between the two Libyan and Iranian revolutions will be strong in laying down the corner stone in the realization of the Islamic aspirations and propagating Islam all over the world especially in the African Continent, which is qualified to be a Muslim continent, for in the majority of its countries Muslims constitute more than 75 percent of its citizens.

He asserted that the revolutions in Iran and Libya can play an important role in the African Continent, the Islamic conference and the non-aligned countries. Staff Major Jallud hoped that relations between both revolutions would be more profound than the traditional kind of relations among countries, pointing out that opening people's offices in both countries will promote and reinforce the joint popular revolutionary action.

Answering a question by the representative of the radio of the Iranian Islamic revolution on the programme of the joint revolutionary action between the Jamahiriyah and Iran, he said that there should be a strategy to programme their revolutionary action pointing out that the Great First of September Revolution saw in the Islam and Koran the ideal theory in building a progressive, revolutionary and Islamic society, confirming that the third theory which adopts the holy Koran's policy is now applied in the Jamahiriyah and that the teachings of the Koran call for consultation (shura) and the authority of the masses.

He pointed out that Islam naturally leads to a regime of the masses, and then he gave examples from worship, pilgrimage and holy jihad.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud affirmed that the Libyan Arab people now apply the socialism which stems out from Islam and which reconciled Bilil to Omayya at that time and he referred to the failure of all regimes which relied on theories far away from the teachings of Islam and dwarfed man and made him a slave for the machine. The world, he said, is in need of an overall Islamic revolution that destroys such misleading theories. He pointed out that both Islamic revolutions in Libya and Iran are able to play that role and contribute to the eruption of the Islamic revolution in the world and called for the Iranian revolutionary forces to establish people's committees that include all sectors in order to achieve the full people's authority which was materialized in the Jamahiriyah and confirmed that this policy will realize all the inspirations of the Iranian people to rule themselves by continuing the revolution and smashing those who attempt to act as guardians to the Iranian people.

In his radio and press speech Staff Major Jallud pointed out that American imperialism and Zionism are now trying with whatever power they possess to strike the revolutionary hotbeds in the Arab world and the Islamic world through their agents the Arab and non-Arab reactionary rulers.

At the end of his interview Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud demanded the Iranian leadership to carry out the people's revolutionary integration with the masses in order to achieve the intellectual, political and social changes.

On the other hand, the journalists who held the interview with Staff Major Jallud indicated that the Islamic revolution in Libya has raised hopes in the souls of the Iranian people and that that people are attached to the thoughts and personality of the revolutionary thinker Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, and that his portrait was hung up inside the Iranian revolutionaries' homes in spite of the severity of the shahanshah dictatorial regime and the danger this act constituted during the reign of the despot shah.

The journalists affirmed that the presence of Staff Major Jallud in Iran is the greatest evidence of the victory of the Islamic revolution as the entry to Iranian territories during the deposed shah's era was forbidden to fellow Libyans. Life sentence was passed on anybody who visited Libya during the shah's regime.

They also noted that scores of youth were imprisoned because of their visits to Libya after the out-break of the Great First of September Revolution.

MAURITANIA

BOUCEIF INTERVIEWED ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD261426 Rabat MAP in English 1310 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Apr 26 (MAP)--Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Bouceif, Mauritanian premier and vice-president of the Military Committee of National Safety (CMSN), reaffirmed in an interview issued Thursday by the Istiqlal Party's daily L'OPINION, that Moroccan-Mauritanian relations are excellent, and will be more excellent in the future.

Ould Bouceif added that Mauritania held out its hand to Algeria, and hopes that the latter would favorably react to this initiative.

To a question related to the role that France might play in the light of the recent developments intervened in the area, the Mauritanian minister replied: "We consider that France has a role to play in the area, provided that the different concerned parties request that."

Regarding the fate of the former Mauritanian president, Mokhtar Ould Daddah, Bouceif stated: "Till now, the question of the former president has not been examined by the CMSN."

Dealing with the results of the recent visit that the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs paid to Mauritania, Bouceif underlined that he examined with M'hamed Boucetta Moroccan-Mauritanian relations in the regional context, adding: "Our ways to approach different questions are similar, because Morocco and Mauritania have to entertain excellent relations, whatever the approaches may be, but the approach must always be undertaken within the framework of mutual respect."

MINISTER OUTLINES MAIN POINTS OF SOVIET FISHING AGREEMENT

LD271324 Rabat MAP in English 1221 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Apr 27 (MAP)--Azzeddine Guessous, Morocco's commerce and industry minister, drew here Wednesday before the Parliament, the main lines of the Moroccan-Soviet fishing agreement, which was ratified by the Moroccan House of Representatives the same day.

He indicated that the agreement aims to the following objectives:

1--The Soviet Union's participation in the field of scientific research for the evaluation of our fish reserves, so that annual quotas could be established, and that this wealth be preserved.

2--The cooperation in the field of technicians and experts training in the Soviet institutes.

3--The creation of joint Moroccan-Soviet companies practicing fishing, and in charge of the commercialization of our canned food firms.

4--The study of the possibility for the creation of an industrial complex for fish treatment (canning factory and frigorification).

5--The granting of loans to Morocco for the financing of equipments in the maritime fishing sector.

MOROCCO

COMMERCE MINISTER RECEIVES CHINESE OFFICIAL

LD301500 Rabat MAP in English 1217 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rabat Apr 30 (MAP)--Azzeddine Guessous, Morocco's commerce and industry minister, received here (Chao Chng-Chi), Chinese vice minister of external commerce who is presently attending the inauguration of the Casablanca International Fair.

During the meeting, the Moroccan minister underlined that the Moroccan-Chinese relations are excellent and based on friendship and cooperation. He added that Morocco is ready to strengthen its cooperation with China in several fields, and to develop its commercial exchanges with Beijing.

For his part, the Chinese vice minister indicated that his visit to the Casablanca fair allowed him to judge the positive results of Morocco's economic development efforts, and to appreciate the products of the Moroccan cottage industry.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI INTERVIEWED BY SAUDI PAPER

LD292242 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD/EA

["Text" of interview granted by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to Saudi paper 'Ukaz, read by announcer--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, there are reports in Arab circles that Sudan is tending toward a position which does not conform with Arab unanimity. Two factor lead to this interpretation: first, Sudan's nonattendance at the Baghdad conference; and second, its nonseverance of relations with Egypt--though I myself differ from this view due to my firm belief in the genuinely Arab character of Sudan. This makes me believe that strong justifications based on originality of thought and national idea were the reason for Sudan's adoption of this position, which will doubtless affect the progress of the supreme pan-Arab aims to which Sudan is still committed with regard to ideas on a comprehensive peaceful solution in the Middle East.

[Answer] In spite of all the suggestions made in the formulation of the question--seeking to define a position which Sudan has not adopted, let alone plans to adopt in the future--we are indeed committed in action, not in words, to the following principles:

1. Peace as principle was accepted by resolutions of the Rabat and Algiers summits as a means of resolving the Middle East dispute, provided such a peace was just, comprehensive and basically linked to solving the issue of the Palestinian people as represented by the PLO.

2. Peace as a vehicle has been defined as acceptance by all Arab parties directly concerned in the issue of the conflice in the area by their acceptance of UN Resolution 242, which provides for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and assures the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

3. Peace as a formula can be attained through international legitimacy: It is not unacceptable to any Arab party to negotiate it within the framework of the Geneva conference.

Over and above all this, we participated in the first Baghdad conference. Sudan was not represented at an ambassadorial level, as rumored and announced by certain quarters, but at ministerial level, because that was the rank of our ambassador in Cairo who represented Sudan at the conference. By this Sudan did not wish to be different from the other Arab states attending the conference, which were represented at a similar level.

As for the second Baghdad conference, it was intended that Sudan should not attend, because the host country, through one of its senior officials, deliberately made a blatant threat to the leadership of Sudan. This meant that our agreement to attend the conference would have been brought about in response to and as a result of this threat. This is contrary to our patriotic and national pride. Furthermore, the scope of the conference's aims was announced before it was convened. Thus the conference made prior decisions and we were only required to attend as a formality to approve [word indistinct] them.

But despite the foregoing, we are ready today, not tomorrow, to join in any practical deal aimed at liberating the usurped land through war or peace with the Baghdad states or others.

[Question] Mr President, the Middle East is sensitive to ideological currents affecting Arab existence since the overthrow of legitimacy in Iran and the use of Islam in mistaken application there, [word indistinct] communism and in the separate peace between Egypt and Israel, which caused the Arab nation to be deprived of its pan-Arab cover. In view of these currents, we fear the emergence of new affiliations inside the Arab homeland, where positions of states change and where national leadership will pass into the hands of the Arab left--which will use its connections to express foreign ideologies, deriving its ideas and political development from these connections, [word indistinct] Arab existence and its higher national ideals. This is so because our experiences with the left throughout the past stages of struggle have [word indistinct] our pan-Arab aspirations.

[Answer] What has happened in Iran is the choice of the Iranian people alone. They are capable of controlling and adjusting their march, even if it is affected by errors or deviation. Likewise, what has been done by Egypt is of concern to Egypt alone.

What I want to say is that the Arab nation will not be just if it does not follow the path of peace, and it will not be victorious if it is forced to fight as long as it keeps involving its national struggle in the conflicts of world ideologies. In the end these conflicts amount to more than a front for the struggle of the superpowers, and in such a case the Arab nation will become, willy nilly, a party to these conflicts. Its strength will be sapped [word indistinct] and its resources, which should have been devoted to the liberation of the occupied land and the regaining of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, will be jeopardized.

[Question] Mr President, a strange equation has governed Arab-Israeli relations ever since the Zionist entity implanted itself in the land of Palestine. This equation is represented by an American-Israeli alliance faced by a Soviet-Arab alliance.

The results of military clashes were the gains accrued and losses suffered by two opposed parties under this equation, as represented by Arab-American losses in the Middle East in contrast to Soviet-Israeli gains. In the light of this fact, to what extent can Sudan reconcile its position with the separate peace between Egypt and Israel?

[Answer] I cannot agree with your assertions. I have much evidence to support what I want to say.

First, nobody can deny that there was a race between the Soviet Union and the United States to recognize the existence of the State of Israel. Maybe the difference between them was several minutes, not more than the day of the proclamation of the birth of Israel.

Second, American support for Israel was and still is in terms of money and arms. The effect of its support on what Israel has achieved cannot be denied, namely military superiority in the region. However, this is directly matched by human support from the Soviet Union for Israel. This has been in the form of the flood of emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel. This emigration was not interrupted even after the severance of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union following the aggression of June 1967.

Perhaps you will agree with me that arms, though dangerous, are not more dangerous than the highly competent and capable human support made available to Israel through the permission given by the Soviet Union--an irreligious secular state--to its citizens to emigrate, settle, work and join the Israeli defense forces.

Third, Israeli military superiority over the Arab states--those that are bound by close relations to the Soviet Union, those that are linked to it by normal relations with it and those that have not established diplomatic relations with it--means that the Soviet Union does not give the Arab states military support equal to what the United States gives Israel in terms of either quantity of quality, bearing in mind Arab superiority in manpower and what this could achieve, given the availability of suitable quantities of quality arms, and taking into consideration that arms are bought for cash from the Soviet Union. All this makes it clear that the idea of polarization within the framework of the Israeli-Arab conflict as regards Soviet support for the Arabs and U.S. support for Israel is an idea which is not based on real life.

In addition to this--indeed, more important than this--as proof of this fallacy, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is not linked to the Soviet Union by a special relationship or even an ordinary one, represents the basic prop of the Arab struggle against Israel, whether by its participation in all the battles, its continuing support for the confrontation states or by its use of its international weight in the interests of the Arab struggle, and by its use of its economic capacity to worldwide effect, truly one of the factors of victory and one of the basic pillars of the glorious Ramadan War.

From all this I deduce that this pan-Arab struggle will find the basis of victory in pan-Arab potentials alone, be they military, economic or political.

The role of the international forces will continue to be one of exploiting the conflict in the interest of those forces alone, and at the expense of the pan-Arab interest in all cases.

[Question] Mr President, many Arabs see a link between the severance of relations between Sudan and Iraq following recent political interactions and the economic steps to which Iraq resorted in order to give concrete form to the grave hostility between Khartoum and Baghdad, especially after the legal authority, which you represent, had succeeded in defeating all attempts to divert Sudan from its genuine Arab path and join forces with leftist currents now active in the Horn of Africa, which in turn is bound to other leftist currents in the Arab region. To what extent is this opinion true, particularly as the Arab view repeats that the noncreation of total changes in political legality in Sudan does not preclude the creation of partial changes in legality in the country so as to bind all or part of southern Sudan to leftist currents and ideological commitments, whether in the African region or the communist belt now being built up around the Arabian Peninsula?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, that question consists of several questions. Let us first try to separate them so that I can begin, after that, to answer them [word indistinct], although I will do my best to include a factor common to all of them.

In this question there is a question on the severance of Iraqi-Sudanese relations. And there is a question on attempts to divert Sudan from its Arab path (?because) of its rejection of leftist currents in the continent and the region. Then there is the question on a communist-leftist belt now being built up around the Arabian Peninsula.

Let me begin with the first part of the question and say that the decision which we regretfully took to break off diplomatic relations with a fraternal Arab country is a decision that was dictated to us and indeed imposed on us by the practices of the ruling Iraqi Ba'th Party. These practices were characterized by hostility to the Sudanese people, in that they touched the core of their needs. They actually adopted a stance of blatant hostility toward them and in effect launched against them a treacherous war of starvation that cannot be justified even between enemies, not to speak of brothers.

This is in addition to hostile threats by the vice president of Iraq to shoot the president of the Sudan and work with all the resources of Iraq to overthrow the legal authority in this country. This is the summary of the developments that followed in succession and made it necessary for the Sudanese Government to take its decision to break off diplomatic relations with the government of the ruling Iraqi Ba'th Party in Baghdad, which declared a treacherous war against the people of the Sudan.

Then comes what you have mentioned, namely the political motives. That is a matter for the ruling authority in Iraq. It is of no consequence for us to know because we have dealt with the consequences as they affected us.

As for the second part of the question on coercing Sudan to abandon its Arabism, or pushing Sudan away from its Arab affiliation: As a matter of fact, this likelihood exists particularly as the confirmation of Sudan's Arab identity was achieved through suffering that lasted more than 17 years.

However we, the leaders and people of Sudan, certainly realize the dangers of this course. We also realize the aims and purposes of those who are striving for it--those who are trying to cast doubts on Sudan and its stand, exert pressure on Sudan and conspire against it or starve and beleaguer Sudan. All these represent a double hostility to Sudan and to the Arab nation, no matter how much they cover themselves with its flags or falsely strut about with its slogans.

Then we come to the third and last part of the question. I do not agree with you in the [word indistinct] aspect, and I have reservations about another aspect. This is because it is indeed correct that there have been attempts to bind Sudan through conspiracy or even through invasion to ideologies that are alien to it and to centers of influence against which it had previously rebelled.

However, Sudan, which is struggling to confirm its political, social, geographical and national unity, as well as its Arab and Islamic affiliations, realizes that if the goal of those waiting to ambush it is achieved, this will be at the expense not only of its values, philosophy and religion but also of its geographical and political unity--in whose absence everyone might as well be martyred--leadership, people, rulers and citizens.

Finally, there remains the answer to the question you asked about the possibility of the confirmation of the control of the communist party around the Arabian Peninsula. In this respect I should like to submit several facts as follows:

1. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as the pivot of the Arabian Peninsula, is an international political and economic pivot which it is impossible either to besiege or even to infringe upon.

2. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as the pivot of the Arabian Peninsula, is, as well as being a political and economic pivot, the foremost and sole cynosure of Islam, which, together with all its values and legacy, rejects and clashes with materialistic ideas regardless of how strong the latter are or the forces consolidating them as a bloc, be these regional or worldwide. This is because the influence of the kingdom overflows its borders to Muslims all over the world who, out of loyalty to their faith, are fully prepared to defend the inviolability of their religion and sacred places.

3. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as the heart of the Arabian Peninsula, since it represents a model of economic and social development within its borders in addition to its contribution in developing and supporting the peoples of the third world, is able to (?repel) and firmly withstand the march of materialistic ideas: Indeed it wages war against them.

Then there remain the manifestations of that deliberate campaign constituting a direct threat to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as the heart of the Arabian Peninsula. This campaign, in my opinion, has diverse aims, ends and objectives, foremost of which being the attempt to diminish the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, curtail its regional, pan-Arab and international role and remove it from its offensive positions in defense of Islam and Arabism to positions of passive defense for its mere security.

[Question] Mr President, the problem of the Arab nation today, as I see it from my position as an Arab citizen, revolves around two basic aces, the first being the separate peace between Egypt and Israel, and the second the universal Arab rejection of this peace in the role of an integral part of the peace agreement as laid down in Rabat and Algiers. Since this rejected peace does not rise to the level of Arab hopes in terms of (Arab) national objectives, we also note the inability of Arab rejection to express this in terms of offering alternatives, either diplomatic or military. I thus find myself, in view of the lack of alternatives, unable to convince myself of the usefulness of the Arab reaction. This is why I want to say in my capacity as a citizen: Would Your Excellency, from your position of responsible leadership in the Arab homeland, kindly resolve the dilemma I am experiencing together with other citizens [passage indistinct] in facing Israel?

[Answer] In addition to what I have explained in a previous answer, may I briefly draw to your attention the resources of the Arab nation which alone can determine the Arab nation's alternatives and impose its options. However, there is one condition, namely, attaining a unified Arab strategy, irrespective of whether it is for war or peace.

[Question] Mr President, Sudanese-Saudi cooperation is clearly defined today both in the Arab and international spheres. However, we note that even now the extent of this cooperation does not reflect the magnitude of the economic position of either countries--Saudi Arabia with its vast monetary reserves and Sudan with its resources, unexploited for lack of finance. Does Sudan have any ideas about the future of this cooperation, about raising the level of cooperation so that the resources of both countries will affect their joint political role both within the Arab homeland and in various international fields?

[Answer] We regard Saudi help in Sudan with more than satisfaction and gratitude. It is cooperation which the brothers in the kingdom [word indistinct] to refer to, but we are by no means embarrassed to hail it. We regard it as a model worthy of emulation by the brothers bound by ties of religion, kinship and national affiliation in their relations. We look forward to further cooperation between the two fraternal countries, certain that the ambition of the brothers in the kingdom is always in advance of our ambitions; indeed it permeates numerous generous initiatives.

With regard to political cooperation and the integration of the Saudi-Sudanese role within the Arab homeland and outside it, I can assert that there is full coordination in this sphere and we accompany this with consultation on various issues. The yield of continuous contacts between Riyadh and Khartoum is much greater than what appears on the surface. This is because the brothers in the kingdom--and we agree with them on this--believe in silent work, and naturally it is useful and effective work, which rises above the clamor of publicity.

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PLO, YAR ENVOYS

JN291512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 29 April--Sudanese Vice President Ar-Rashid at-Tahir has received a message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat addressed to President Numayri on the situation in southern Lebanon following the latest Israeli aggressions. The message was delivered by Abu Haytham, PLO representative in Khartoum, during his meeting with the vice president yesterday.

The vice president also received Ahmad Haydar, YAR Foreign Ministry under secretary, who came here yesterday with a message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to President Numayri on the current Arab situation and bilateral relations.

QATAR DONATES $50,000 TO PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

JN301507 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 30 April--The State of Qatar has donated the sum of $50,000 in support of the People's Armed Forces' real estate fund, which will be established soon.

The Qatari ambassador in Khartoum has handed a check in this amount to Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces. The chief of staff expressed his thanks for Qatar's donation and its initiative in strengthening the ties of bilateral brotherhood and cooperation.

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

LD291954 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD/EA

[Text] Abel Alier, vice president of the republic, received at his office in the people's palace this morning Dr Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad al-Bashir, commissioner for refugees. The two reviewed the basic needs of the Ugandan refugees, who are flooding into the country in increasing numbers, particularly after Kenya stopped them from entering its territory.

TUNISIA

OPPOSITION PAPER ACCUSES LIBYA OF RECRUITING TUNISIANS

NC281623 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 28 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Tunis, April 28 (AFP)--Libya has recruited large numbers of Tunisians either into its armed forces or into commando groups as part of a plot against Tunisia, the opposition weekly DEMOCRATIE alleged there today.

It said some of the Tunisian recruits were in the Libyan expeditionary corps which tried to save President Idi Amin's regime in Uganda, and that 40 of them were killed.

The weekly, journal of the opposition socialist democrats, said the recruiting of Tunisians was intolerable and called on the government to expose "all about what is being plotted in Libya against Tunisia."

WESTERN SAHARA

PRIME MINISTER ON MAURITANIA-LIBYAN AGREEMENT

PA282351 Paris AFP in French 1645 GMT 28 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Lome, 28 Apr (AFP)--Saharan Prime Minister Mohamed Ahmed Lamine has described the situation in northwest Africa as very dangerous, especially after the creation of an alleged security council in Morocco and the somewhat discouraging statements made by the new Mauritanian leaders.

After a meeting with Togolese Chief of State General Eyadema, Ahmed Lamine said that the situation of neither war nor peace with Mauritania remains the same after 9 months. He said that the Nouakchott government's position leaves many questions unanswered. He said, however, that the POLISARIO Front will always struggle for the independence and existence of Mauritania, a neighboring and friendly country.

Replying to a question, Ahmed Lamine said that Libyan authorities had informed the POLISARIO Front of the recent Mauritanian-Libyan agreement whereby Nouakchott would be willing to negotiate with the front the technicalities required to return territory under Mauritanian control in the Western Sahara. He added, however, that Mauritanian authorities have not contacted the POLISARIO Front regarding this matter.

The Saharan prime minister said that he had come to Lome to report to the Togolese chief of state on the situation in the Sahara after the recent events in Mauritania and Morocco. He praised Togo's position, stressing that Togo had been one of the first African countries with the courage to support the Saharan people's cause.

PRIME MINISTER'S TALKS IN TOGO REPORTED

LD291312 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Following his visit to the Niger Republic for talks with President Kountche on various aspects of the Saharan question, Prime Minister Mohamed Lamine of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic traveled to Lome, the Togolese capital, where he was received by President Eyadema.

After the meeting, Mohamed Lamine said the aim of his visit to Togo was to acquaint President Eyadema with the situation in Western Sahara following recent events in Morocco and Mauritania. He praised the stand taken by Togo toward the Saharan cause.

Replying to a question on reports that Mauritania recently pledged to return the territory it occupies in Western Sahara to the national Saharan authorities, Mohamed Lamine said that so far, the Mauritanian authorities have not contacted POLISARIO on this matter. He added that the state of no war-no peace with Mauritania has continued for 9 months, and that the attitude of the Mauritanian Government leaves a number of questions unanswered. At the same time, he reiterated the Saharan people's determination to continue the struggle until complete and final liberation of the whole of the Sahara.

POLISARIO OFFICIAL ATTACKS SPAIN'S 'INVOLVEMENT' IN SAHARA

LD301212 Algiers APS in English 1013 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 30 Apr (APS)--"It is a deplorable fact that Spain still remains involved in the Western Sahara conflict by its signing of the (?devious) tripartite treaty," said Mr. Ould Saleck, information minister of the Saharan Republic in a statement to the Algerian news agency "APS."

He added that the war against the Saharan Republic is being made on behalf of Spain. Paradoxically the policy of Spain--which for UNO remains the administrating power--not only constitutes a violation of the Saharan peoples interests but the interests of the Spanish people as well. "We are determined, the minister concluded, to reject a Spanish policy which takes no account of our sovereignty and of the territorial integrity of our country."

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT OPERATION

LD290316 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A communique issued by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry stated that the Saharan Liberation Army recently as part of the Houari Boumediene offensive attacked three occupation forces' garrisons in the occupied areas and southern Morocco. The statement explained that in southern Morocco the Saharan fighters using heavy weapons shelled the garrison [word indistinct] Al-Buwayrat, completely destroying an enemy position. The communique added that the fighters carried out similar operations against the occupation forces in Guelta Zemmut. [sentence indistinct]

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL APPOINTED TO DEAL WITH EGYPT

TA301029 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Apr 79 p 2 TA

[Text] Yosi Hadas will be the Foreign Ministry official in charge of dealing with the normalization of relations with Egypt. This was announced yesterday by the Foreign Ministry Director General Yosef Ciechanover at a meeting of the ministry's directorate. The appointment was made on behalf of the foreign minister.

Yosi Hadas will meantime continue discharging his former duties as director of the Europe 1 division at the Foreign Ministry.

The organizational framework for dealing with relations with Egypt has not yet been determined--whether a completely separate unit will be set up or whether this will be done within the framework of the Middle East division.

JUSTICE MINISTER COMMENTS ON DEATH PENALTY DECISION

TA291721 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 29 Apr 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi talked with Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir about the decision that the Cabinet had adopted today. [Begin recording]

[Question] Justice Minister Shemu'el Tamir, what are the legal implications of the Cabinet decision to apply the death penalty to terrorists who perpetrate inhuman strikes?

[Answer] There were three previous Cabinet decisions, in 1967 and later. In one decision it was postulated that the chief prosecutor will not be permitted to request the death penalty. Later decisions, the last one in 1976, stipulated that in specific cases this is actually possible, but then the death penalty must be initiated by the prime minister who, together with a ministerial committee, with the authority of the entire Cabinet will be authorized to contact the chief prosecutor and instruct him to request the death penalty. That constituted a direct interference of the executive arm with judicial decisions of civilian or military courts. Those three decisions were cancelled by the Cabinet today, leaving the sole consideration of whether to request death penalty with the government's legal adviser, just as he requests that prison sentences be handed down in particular cases according to his considerations, unless he leaves it to the consideration of the court. The sole authority to decide whether or not to hand down a death sentence will be the court itself.

[Question] What were the considerations that caused the Cabinet to adopt such a decision at this time?

[Answer] There were Cabinet members who always thought that the former legal situation was not right, both from a legal and a political point of view. The prime minister told the Cabinet today that he had always opposed the fact that even in grave cases of cruel inhumanity the prosecution lacked authority to request the death penalty for accused who perpetrated cruel and horrible murders. He claimed that this constituted an invitation to the terrorists to come and perpetrate their deeds, knowing in advance that they are immune to the death sentence provided they are caught alive, a situation that is very grave indeed. There are cases which are so horrendous that it is sheer injustice to tell the court: Under no circumstances may you hand down a death sentence. [end recording]

MA'ARIV ON DAYAN DOCUMENT SUBMITTED TO CABINET

TA271510 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Apr 79 p 14 TA

[Yosef Harif article on the Dayan "autonomy document"]

[Excerpt] In regard to Judaea and Samaria, Dayan found it necessary to express his opinion in writing, in a document he handed to Begin for distribution among Cabinet members. The paper has not been distributed yet, as Begin intends to broach in the Cabinet what he calls a "comprehensive plan," whereas Dayan's document deals with only two points. The two points were sufficient, however, to convince the prime minister that "the foreign minister is okay."

What does the Dayan document say and why are its contents so important and decisive in the eyes of Begin? The first article in Dayan's document discusses the "source of authority"--namely, what will constitute the source of jurisdiction of the autonomy authorities. According to the Israeli conception, even a "full" autonomy is but an administrative autonomy. To date, the source of jurisdiction has been the military government which was completely sovereign and served as both the "legislative" and the "executive" arm.

The first article in the original autonomy plan of December 1978 stated that "the administration of the military government in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District will be abolished. In Judaea, Samaria and in the Gaza District an administrative autonomy of Arab inhabitants living in those areas will be established, by their inhabitants and for them."

By the way, it was Dayan who introduced a "slight" modification in the formula presented by Begin: At first the idea of abolishing the military government was discussed. Then Dayan contended that the text should be amended to say "the administration of the military government...will be abolished." In other words, the civilian administration of the military government will be abolished and its administrative matters will come under the authority of the autonomy. but the military government will continue to exist and will continue to serve as the source of authority for the autonomy.

The issue was discussed at Camp David in detail and after a strong argument the following formula was agreed upon: "...With the aim of granting full autonomy to the inhabitants, there will be a withdrawal of...the Israeli military government and its civilian administration, as soon as an authority of self-administration to replace the existing military government is elected in free elections by the inhabitants of those areas" (the English text mentions an authority of self-government and Israel translated this as "authority of self-administration").

The second article of the Camp David agreement stipulates that "Egypt, Israel and Jordan will agree on ways of establishing an elected authority of self-government in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District," and that the delegations of Egypt and Jordan will be permitted to include Eretz-Israeli Arabs (Palestinians) from Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District or other Eretz-Israeli Arabs."

Ostensibly--and there are sure to be detractors who will claim that also actually--there is again no call to refer to the military government as the source of authority; the authority source will be the international agreement between Egypt, Jordan and Israel, according to which the autonomy will be established.

This problem was keeping the delegations at Camp David very busy. And afterwards it was discussed in detail at the Blair House talks.

Dayan recalls in his document the fact that the Americans actually suggested that the agreement (at Camp David) mention the abolishment of the military government (the English original says 'abolish'); whereas Israel insisted, without willingness to compromise, that the agreement should specify a withdrawal of the military government (in English 'withdrawal'), rather than abolishment.

Israel made no attempt to hide its motives. On the contrary, the prime minister and Prof Aharon Baraq made their intention very clear at the Camp David talks: The military authorities will leave Judaea and Samaria and be relocated (transferred to the Tel Aviv Defense Ministry) but not canceled.

It was finally agreed to talk, in the Camp David agreement, of the military authorities and their civilian administration "withdrawing" but not being canceled.

In the talk Dayan held with Egypt's representatives (in Washington, on 10 November) he made it categorically clear to them: "Israel means coexistence (in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza) and not evacuation. Let it also be clear that we will also set up new settlements." In a parallel talk with the heads of the Washington administration Dayan repeated the same idea. In regard to the military authorities he repeatedly made it clear--a "withdrawal" and not a cancellation is intended and only after the elections (for the autonomy).

On the same occasion he also told the Americans: "...we did not promise not to establish new settlements....I have the impression that Egypt thinks that each of the parties will have the right to veto the erection of new settlements. I would therefore like to clarify this to you--we agreed to avoid establishing settlements only for a 3-month period (from 17 September till 17 November).

In his document, based, as he took care to note, on the opinion of Foreign Ministry Director General Yosef Ciechanover, Dayan emphasizes the absolute necessity that the source of authority be in Israel's hands (that is the military authorities), since, otherwise, Israel may lose everything and a Palestinian state will be established. The determination that the "agreement" constitutes the source of authority--Dayan notes--is not compatible with Israel's intentions as expressed in the Camp David talks. The foreign minister believes that this demand of Israel's ("We must not give up on this matter") need not make the negotiations on the establishment of the autonomy more difficult.

In this connection Dayan mentioned that it is a 5-year agreement in question and no decision has been made on the destiny of the future sovereignty. However, it is important to Israel that the military authorities exist as the source of power, since this is the only way that it will be possible to properly take care of the Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria and Jewish settlements as a whole.

From here Dayan went on to the second clause--the lands in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. He states that Israel should be in control of "public lands" including state lands so that it is able to set up army camps and settlements according to its needs. In his document Dayan remarked that the state lands will be needed for these two goals--settlement and security needs. In the Cabinet meeting he corrected himself and added a third goal: The rehabilitation of refugees (on this matter--the rehabilitation of Arab refugees--the prime minister reinforced the foreign minister's remarks: "This is a matter of justice and justice should be done").

Begin, as he told the ministers, intends to bring before the Cabinet a "complete plan," but the entire matter, in fact, is exhausted by the two major clauses explored by the foreign minister: If the source of authority is not in Israel's hands, a situation will be created in which, to maintain the settlement drive (the prime minister intends to announce in the Herut Movement Center on Sunday what Israel has done so far in Samaria and what it intends to do) and maintain the existing settlements, Israel will need Arab consent. Is it conceivable, if the "agreement on autonomy constitutes the source of authority, that Jordan or Egypt will give permission for Israelis to settle in Judaea and Samaria?"

As regards the security aspect--the Camp David agreement says that the parties will negotiate the definition of the powers and responsibility of the self-governing authority, as well as "arrangements intended to insure the internal and external security and public order." Today, in cases of riots and terrorists acts in the territories, the IDF, empowered by the military authorities, intervenes [in order to restore order]. The Camp David agreement talked of the foundation of a "strong police" for the autonomy. Is it conceivable that this will suppress terrorist acts against Israel and Israelis? Without a source of authority, in the shape of the military authorities--the foreign minister has recently explained--Israel will not be able to handle irregularities and terrorism.

In general then: Without a clear statement in the agreement about the establishment of the autonomy, Israel will have no control or authority on matters of settlement, lands, water and the status of the Jewish settlements with regard to internal-security affairs, and public order.

These are the basic points that will be on the agenda in the negotiations on the autonomy due to start in a month.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER YADIN INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY

TA272019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 27 Apr 79 TA

[From the weekly column--interview with Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin by David Margalit on 27 April, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, in your opinion, what is the most important political question that the State of Israel is going to have to face?

[Answer] Now that we have ratified the peace treaty with Egypt and the articles have been exchanged it will be necessary to insure that this peace will really be a peace, in which everything concerning the normalization will be done in the right way. Assuming that things will be done right, the political problems that will, in my opinion, keep us busy for a long time are the negotiations on everything concerning the autonomy.

[Question] How do you view the autonomy?

[Answer] Let me say first of all that the autonomy plan is not a plan which, in its present form, satisfies the desires of any of the sides. I would even say that it does not satisfy political views in Israel.

[Question] It is not satisfactory?

[Answer] No. The whole genius in the plan, and I say genius and I have said this before--and this is the reason why we supported it despite it not being an ideal proposal, since we would have liked to have solved the problem had all the parties agreed--lies in its not closing the options of any side. It is the only proposal--and this has been proved in practice--which can serve as the basis for negotiations. As for the autonomy itself, based on this assumption, I have been hearing and reading in the papers that everybody is submitting proposals to the Cabinet on the autonomy. I myself have not submitted a proposal--I know the other proposals for the deliberations of the committee of 11 [Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs]--because, in my opinion, the real basis for Cabinet deliberations to determine our positions on the autonomy negotiations is the autonomy plan which the prime minister compiled and which contains 26 clauses. This was the plan which the prime minister showed to the U.S. President and, no less important, this is the autonomy plan which the Knesset has approved. I am not saying that that document covered all the issues. We are presently talking about negotiations but I feel that the 26 clauses--and there were some very important clauses which, in the past, people did not notice, because the issue did not appear to be real--cover all the fundamental issues and present a view which has been approved by the Knesset.

[Question] But over time, changes have been made to this plan?

[Answer] You cannot say that there have been changes in the plan. This is a plan which was--that is, the 26 clauses--approved by the Knesset. No other document has been submitted to the Knesset unless--and this is what I wanted to add--we add the framework agreement achieved at Camp David. The framework agreement also provides for certain things connected with autonomy. For example, it talks about the presence of the IDF for 5 years and more. It talks about the beginning of negotiations, let us say, on the third year of autonomy, with Jordan in order to achieve a peace agreement with it. These are details which, of course, are not in the 26 clauses that the government submitted. If we take these two documents together and add the letter of agreement between the prime minister and President as-Sadat, which acompanied the peace treaty--referring to the beginning of the negotiations on the autonomy between us and Egypt--then we have material and a basis which, in my opinion, is sufficient for the beginning of the negotiations. It is quite possible that internally the government will have to reach additional decisions dealing with more specific issues which were not covered in the 26 clauses, and I believe that this is what will be done.

[Question] Do you see the issue of the autonomy in the same way as the Likud and the National Religious Party [NRP]?

[Answer] Again, as I said,before--the issue of the autonomy as an autonomy, that is, as a solution for the next 5 years--I was one of those who adopted this plan even before the NRP.

[Question] But when it is implemented do you think that you will be able to see things in the same way as the NRP?

[Answer] When we come to implement it, this is the question. I agreed to those 26 clauses. For example, those 26 clauses contain a clause which talks about Israeli citizens having the right to buy land and settle in Judaea and Samaria. I certainly support this clause. The question, of course, which will arise--and this not only depends on us but will be discussed in the negotiations--is what is the mathematical significance of this Algebraic clause. Here, of course, there are various problems which not only depend on us. In general terms, and this is known, I have a different view from the Likud and the NRP on the whole issue of settlement. This is one of the issues over which it was difficult for us to join the government.

We could only join the government when it was promised that on these issues, policy on the West Bank, freedom of expression and right to abstain in votes in the Knesset--and with respect to settlement--we have various possibilities...at the same time I wish to say that the view of the Democratic Movement on this issue has been slightly misrepresented. For example, our platform says, and I still support this, that we must even increase the rate of settlement for security reasons, for example if you take the Jordan Valley.

[Question] Only for security reasons.

[Answer] I see it only for security reasons. Not that I do not think that we have a historical right but we must look at the realistic situation. So on these issues there are differences of opinion. But this is over and above the view on the autonomy.

[Question] But this is, in fact, the heart of the autonomy? This is its implementation in the field?

[Answer] Okay, I agree with you that its implementation in the field is its heart, but in its implementation in the field we must not forget that we are one side. We are conducting negotiations. We will, in the long run, also have to conduct negotiations, I hope, with Jordan and those Palestinians living in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. It does not only depend on what we want. One thing is true and it is worth remembering. On the issue of the autonomy, even with respect to the system of elections, the power and authority of the autonomy, the framework agreement provides that these solutions should be achieved through mutual agreement. Therefore, I think that this issue of the autonomy will keep us busy for a long time, that is, at least 1 year. I do not believe that these negotiations will end earlier, it is also possible that they will last longer. This being the case--this is another problem for the government but I want to mention it--since our entry into the government and during As-Sadat's visit, the whole of the government dealt with the negotiations with Egypt. I cannot give you statistics at this moment but I think that I would not be exaggerating if I said that 60 to 79 percent of the Cabinet sessions were devoted to the issue. I think that this was justified. If the same happens now this government must first of all rule on issues within the State of Israel. I hope that the establishment of the 11-minister committee on the one hand, and the establishment of a six-minister committee for the negotiations themselves, which will be very exhausting and which will take time, will enable the government to deploy in such a way that along with the negotiations and the need to make decisions from time to time, the government will be able to deal with domestic problems.

[Question] We will go back to the functions of government, but on the autonomy the 11-minister committee will discuss the autonomy and you are saying that it would be better to base ourselves on decisions that have already been made. However, a new element has joined these decisions--the prime minister's letter to the NRP. What does this letter say?

[Answer] This is one of the letters which I have heard exist from the media and I am not saying--I am smiling while talking to you--that this means that the letter does not exist. I do not know. I have not seen this letter.

[Question] You don't know if it exists or not?

[Answer] Even if I do know that it exists I do not know exactly what it contains. If there is to be a practical step I am convinced that the cat will be let out of the bag when the issues are discussed in the committee of 11.

The committee has met once to date and determined that six ministers are to be appointed to conduct the negotiations. As soon as it begins its deliberations, and not all the proposals have been submitted, we will hear.

[Question] How do you feel as a partner in which some of the other partners are exchanging secret letters?

[Answer] There are all kinds of talks among all kinds of bodies in political life and they are permitted to do this. The problem begins to disturb the other partner when we reach the stage of implementation.

[Question] Who is to be our partner in the negotiations on Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] This really is a very serious question. According to the Camp David framework agreement, following the signing of the agreement with Egypt, Jordan, Egypt, Israel and those Palestinians living in the territories to be agreed upon [as heard] will conduct the negotiations. Since Jordan announced that it will not join the game, the Egyptians said to us: If this is the case, please begin with us. In the end we agreed and in another month--the ratification was yesterday--these negotiations will begin. The Egyptians also understand that they cannot reach a solution which will be binding on all--certainly not implement it. Therefore, I believe that the negotiations between us and Egypt will begin, and if it progresses, I believe that in the end other bodies will join. If they do not join and agreement is reached between us and Egypt, it is quite possible--and the Egyptians requested this when President Carter was here--that the Egyptians will say, if this is the case let us try to apply this only in part, say in the Gaza Strip where we have greater influence. When we arrive at this point I believe that we will be able to clarify it with them.

[Question] Do you believe that the Egyptians can serve as a partner in negotiations on Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] This is really their problem. They certainly do not represent the Arabs living in the West Bank or Jordan. They do not represent them but they think that it is their duty to do this--to conduct the negotiations--and we saw no reason for not doing this. Again, we must all remember that these negotiations must end in mutual agreement. We will make the attempt. We are sincere.

[Question] Professor Yadin, if the PLO recognized the State of Israel and wanted to talk with it, what would we say?

[Answer] We would say that we do not recognize such an organization whose declared aim is to destroy the State of Israel. It is not enough that it recognizes the State of Israel. Its charter includes a clause about the destruction of the State of Israel. This is an organization that not only uses terrorist means but also boasts of this and declares this publicly. This is no partner [word in English] for talks with us at all. This has also been decided by the Knesset.

[Question] Do you accept the assumption that there is also a civilian aspect to this organization that cannot be ignored?

[Answer] I do not accept this division, since organizations of this kind usually have a political leadership which, outwardly, deals with all the subjects in its contacts with those countries and people prepared to talk with it. However, this leadership is in total control of the military activity. Therefore, it is impossible to distinguish between the two.

[Question] Professor Yadin, should the same rules that exist on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts be applied to Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] The question is what you mean by same rules, whether this is an academic problem or a practical problem. How can a parallel be drawn between the large spaces of the Sinai and the problem of this small strip called the Golan Heights, with its primary strategic importance for control of both the Galilee and our most vital economic sources. Therefore, this expression "same rules" is wrong. Negotiations should be held. We have clear positions. I assume that the Syrians, too, will have clear positions. However, as the prime minister said even before we began the negotiations with Egypt--when parties approach negotiations conditions cannot be set, since the moment you set conditions it is just as if you submitted an ultimatum. We have a very clear position. In any event, I believe that if the Syrians really wanted peace, as As-Sadat wanted peace and insisted on it despite all opposition, and were prepared to hold negotiations with us, then I believe that despite our clear positions a certain arrangement could be reached.

[Question] Yet, is it possible that the question of settlements versus peace will be repeated?

[Answer] It is possible that such a problem may arise. Then the problem, in my opinion, will not be one of settlements versus peace. In my opinion, the problem--this is what I have tried to explain--is security versus peace without security. This is the problem.

[Question] Professor Yadin, when one talks of Egypt and Syria one talks of returning or not returning territories while, with regard to Judaea and Samaria, at this stage, one talks of autonomy for inhabitants and not for territories. Is this acceptable to you?

[Answer] I have said--this subject is a formula in algebra. One should see what is put in it. The question is what we want. Again, if anyone has for a moment thought that the intention with the autonomy issue was that Arabs living in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza already get the things they want even if we do not agree to this and there is no consensus in Israel for this, then it is clear this is not the case. This is not the case. Or, if somebody at the other end of the spectrum wants to implement the Likud platform, to which I am no partner, regarding greater Eretz Yisra'el--here the autonomy comes into play. This was one of the most difficult decisions; the prime minister had to make this decision and came up with the autonomy proposal--this is not the case either. We say this: It is neither desirable, nor possible that a state will control a million people who do not want its control. There is a clash between two desires here. We must be in part of Eretz Yisra'el either for security reasons, as some think, or for historical reasons, in certain areas, as others believe. The question under these circumstances--until some other more permanent solution is found to the residents' desires--is how can we live so that they have full autonomy on matters in which we have no interest in interfering. Why should we interfere with dozens of things connected with their daily lives?

[Question] A mere temporary solution?

[Answer] It is a temporary solution in the sense that as long as the two parties do not agree on a different solution it remains the solution. This is according to the agreements. However, it is also temporary in the sense that the moment the two parties succeed in reaching a different solution, they have full authority to reach that other solution.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTARY ANALYZES BEGIN'S POSITIONS

TA271424 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 27 Apr 79 p 14 TA

[Amnon Barzilay commentary: "The Likud in the Shadow of the Autonomy"]

[Excerpt] Last week Begin had more than a chance to show that he was still going strong and that he was the lord of the land; appearing before the Likud faction and members of the Knesset Defense Committee that day, Begin convinced all his listeners that he is his old self again and that he upholds his original views. That is how the two prominent hawks, MK Hayim Druckman (NRP) [National Religious Party] and Yig'al Horowitz saw it. Both heard his remarks at the committee on the need to "fill Samaria with Jews" and his tendency to demand the death penalty for terrorists, and congratulated him. After the meeting of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, a Labor figure estimated that "Ge'ula Kohen had unfounded suspicions. Unfortunately, Begin has not changed. He has no intention of relinquishing Judaea and Samaria."

If that is going to be Begin's policy, the political significance of it all would be a greater consolidation of the Likud. The more moderate Liberals will follow him without question. Begin has once again prepared the ground for it when he expressed absolute confidence in Ehrlich last Tuesday. The prime minister has absolved Ehrlich of the blame for the inflation and the failure of the economic policy in the past two years, and attributed it to the Alinement and historical MAPAI.

According to Begin, not only Rabinowitz is responsible for the current economic policy, not even Dov Yosef [rationing and supply minister in the early 50's]. After such an act of defense by the prime minister, Ehrlich could not find it in his heart to disobey Begin, and he will certainly say aye and amen to the Begin settlement policy, however broad its dimensions.

A hardening of Begin's West Bank policy will take the wind out of his party opponent's sails. It will, moreover, dissipate the illusions fostered by Labor regarding the prospects of a break between the Likud and the NRP. The religious parties have recently adopted some very hard-line resolutions on the eastern border question, not only to compensate for the far-reaching concessions to the Egyptians, but also to ensure that Gush Emunim does not leave the party. The prime minister has even given them a written guarantee that he would adopt the NRP principles on the West Bank autonomy.

That situation guarantees a greater closeness between Begin and the religious parties, for the remaining 2 years before the elections, at least. "Begin will be unbending on the West Bank and there will be wide settlement projects so long as Jordan and the Palestinians are not in negotiations with Israel," a senior Likud figure estimated. That means that a revolutionary change must occur in the Weltanschauung of the Jordanians and the Palestinian leaders, such as took place in Egypt, if Begin is to change his policy on the eastern border. Such a change is not in the offing for the time being. Such political development can shake the Likud, undermine the Begin-Dayan-Weizman-Yadin relationship and cause the NRP to move away from the Likud.

LAND EXPROPRIATED FROM ARABS IN GALILEE

TA271045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 27 Apr 79 TA

[Text] In the last few days, tracts of land were expropriated from Arabs in order to make possible the development of new settlements in the Negev District. Our correspondent Yo'el Ar says this is the first case of the expropriation of Arab land in the area in 3 years. The size of the expropriated area is known. The committee for the defense of Arab lands says the reference is to about 450 dunams and that the order for their expropriation was published without previously bringing it to the attention of the owners and getting their agreement. On the other hand, official sources claim that the expropriated tract is small and it is only a matter of some tens of dunams. They continued that the landowners were offered other land in exchange or financial compensation. However, they rejected these proposals and some of them even hinted they could not reach any agreement with the Israeli authorities fearing sharp reactions from radical circles.

HA'ARETZ DENOUNCES REQUISITION OF LAND

TA270638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Apr 79 TA

[Excerpt] HA'ARETZ writes that Mr Begin's statement to the effect that the government will requisition Arab land for settlement purposes in the territories is a retraction of the government's declared policy, reemphasized by the defense minister in Cairo, according to which the settlements in Judaea and Samaria would be set up without taking any private land. The government's decision on requisitioning private land for settlement purposes increases tension in the West Bank towns and other areas at a time when we need a relaxation of tension. This decision does not in any way contribute to the strengthening of the Egyptian president's position at this time when he is being attacked from all sides. On the contrary, it reduces the chances of holding an effective dialog on the issue of the autonomy. These are the basic date according to which the government has to make its decisions--and not according to the legal nuances and the decisions of the High Court of Justice.

JERUSALEM AL-QUDS ON U.S. EFFORTS TO ALLAY ARAB FEARS

JN291704 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 23 Apr 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "The United States and Arab Fears"]

[Text] When the United States tries to dispel Arab fears about the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, it only gives promises. It does not take initiative to encourage the Arabs to join the peace process.

And when the U.S. administration says that fears that the agreement might turn into a separate peace are groundless, it does not take the responsibility of offering any guarantees to the objecting party that it will persuade Israel to withdraw from the rest of the occupied lands and enable the Palestinians to determine their destiny and establish their own independent entity.

The United States, which considers itself a full partner in the peace process, has not come up with any proposals that reflect its concern about solving the Jerusalem issue, its appreciation of the sensitivity of this problem and Arab and Muslim rights in the city.

The United States has not even satisfied its moderate friends. It has entered into confrontation with them without trying to understand their position. This had led to increasing fears and suspicion over the ambiguity of the U.S. position.

JERUSALEM AL-QUDS CAUTIONS PALESTINIANS ON FUTURE

JN291959 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 25 Apr 79 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "More Than Just Rejection"]

[Text] The instruments of ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty are due to be exchanged this afternoon. Thus, the threat will have become legally valid. According to the provisions of this treaty, the negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza should start within 1 month from today. This concerns us more than the mere exchange of the instruments.

Henceforth, the negotiations will not be centering on Sinai, the oilfields or the settlements in the Sinai Peninsula. All that is over and agreements have been reached on all the details. We, the Palestinians, will be the subject of the coming negotiations. Autonomy will be the general framework of these negotiations. However, the features of the framework are very definite, despite the clarity of the general outlines. The Israeli interpretation is different from the Egyptian interpretation. And the Americans are keeping their own interpretation so they can bring it forth when the negotiations between Egypt and Israel become entangled. They will not disclose their position all at once, but will give it bit by bit according to circumstance, need and place.

The problem does not lie in the difficulty of the coming negotiations, as the Egyptian and Israeli sides maintain, but in the fact that we, the residents of the occupied territories, will be the party most exposed to the pressures, inducements and pains of making a choice, because we are the direct objective of the peace treaty and also because we are under Israeli occupation on the one hand and subject to the Egyptian negotiator on the other.

If the Arab nation, headed by the Palestinian people, of whom we are an indivisible part, has defined its poisition concerning the treaty and the proposed autonomy, matters are not so simple. Certain unforeseen matters might come up. Unexpected positions and many other matters might emerge during the negotiations, which are expected to continue for a long time and to be subject to a great deal of give and take, as well as to tightening and loosening.

In any case we will be required to specify our position. Therefore, it is going to be a very critical and difficult phase. We must prepare ourselves well for all cases and possibilities so there will be no split in our ranks. When we call for such preparation, we are not only addressing the people of the West Bank and Gaza but also all Palestinians everywhere first and the Arabs of the rejection front in general second.

FORMER GAZA INHABITANTS TO BE PERMITTED TO RETURN

TA302010 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Gaza residents living in Al-'Arish will be permitted to return to the Gaza Strip when Al-'Arish is returned to Egypt. Our correspondent Rafiq Halabi points out that the reference is to several hundred inhabitants of the refugee camp Jabalyah who were evacuated 5 years ago in the framework of the thinning-out of the refugee camps in the strip.

TEHRAN RADIO ON DECISION TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

LD302136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] We would now draw your attention to a commentary in connection with the severance of Iran's diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime.

In the news reports today you heard Imam Khomeyni's order to the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Revolution to break off diplomatic relations between the governments of Iran and Egypt. This order is, on the one hand, a positive response to the legitimate wish and expectation of our heroic nation, and on the other hand, a manifestation of Iran's foreign policy which is based on the twin monotheistic principles of "tawalla wa tabara" [Koranic term meaning turning one's back on and dissoication oneself from], and it is also a guideline for the present government and future governments who must bear this in mind in their foreign policy.

The order reflects the heart of the matter that the deciding factor in our foreign policy can no longer be governed merely by military and economic interests and similar matters. The decisive, fundamental role in our domestic and foreign policies belongs to the monotheistic aspiration and the revolutionary ideology of Islam. Israel is a dangerous sapling that has been planted in the region by the vile hand of colonialism, and it is impossible for Islamic countries to tolerate it. For this reason, Iran decisively avoids selling oil to or having any form of relations with Israel, and regards As-Sadat's policy as a colonialist policy to be condemned.

With the conclusions of the anti-Islamic Camp David treaty and the recognition of Israel, As-Sadat did an injustice not only to the Arab states but also to the Islamic community. This treacherous act was a painful blow to the weary body of our nation in the initial moments of victory. By this action, Anwar as-Sadat pulled the rug from under the feet of all the efforts which are being made throughout the Islamic world for liberation from enslavement under the false gods of the earth.

In the light of this, how could the humanitarian generosity and the revolutionary piety of our nation and the divine mission of the leader of the revolution allow the friendly relations between the Iranian Islamic Government and the Egyptian regime to continue? The imam's decision was undoubtedly taken with regard to all aspects of the situation. And in this decision, safeguarding the honor of the Iranian Islamic revolution and fulfilling our divine and humanitarian duty before the Islamic nations, particularly before the noble and oppressed Egyptian nation, took precedence over all other considerations and issues.

The courageous Iranian nation, too, is fully ready to undergo and sacrifice to implement the imam's decision, and, notwithstanding the energy-taxing weariness of the path of the struggle and the many difficulties of the transitional period following the revolution, the Iranian nation, imbued with the love of God and of his people, will warmly embrace any dangers and pay its debt to the oppressed of the world and to the blood of the martyrs.

AFP: Confusion Over Break

NC301335 Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT 30 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 30 (AFP)--Confusion surrounded an official PARS NEWS AGENCY report today that Iran had broken off diplomatic relations with Egypt.

An hour after a radio report and half an hour after the PARS announcement, the Iran Foreign Office had still not confirmed the reports, and said relations were still normal. Egyptian Ambassador Ali Samir Safu, who paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi today, had not had official confirmation of any decision, an embassy spokesman said.

It is probable that if it is confirmed that Ayatollah Khomeyni ordered the break from his home in the holy city of Qom, it will be carried out. The reason for the confusion is thought to be a communications breakdown. It was not believed that the new foreign minister, Mr. Yazdi, would defy the ayatollah's instructions. It is known, however, that there have been differences in ruling political and religious circles about breaking with Egypt, which observers said would be considered an anti-American gesture. The first and only major foreign policy decision of the new regime so far was to pull out of the pro-American Central Treaty Organisation.

AYATOLLAH TALEQANI ADDRESSES ARAB TU DELEGATION

LD301932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Representatives of the Confederation of Arab Trade Unions met and held talks last night with His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani. In the course of the meeting, which was also attended by the deputy representatives of the Palestine revolution in Iran, the Arab trade union delegation referred to the significance and consequences of the Iranian revolution with regard to the developments throughout the region and pointed out that the future of Arab peoples is dependent upon the Iranian revolution.

Ayatollah Taleqani, in reply to the remarks by the representatives of the confederation of Arab workers, said: I am very pleased to be meeting with the true representatives of the people and of the Arab working class. Although the workers are among the deprived classes of society, nevertheless you are the active force behind events, an effective force in the battle against international Zionism and U.S. imperialism, the key to the solution of problems. You have the initiative.

Ayatollah Taleqani added: You took the initiative in the war [presumably the last Arab-Israeli war] by shutting off the oil pipelines to America. In the same way, our workers in Abadan did the same and made an extremely important contribution to the victory of the Iranian revolution. You, the Arab workers, by your efforts can unite the Arab forces against the main enemies--U.S. imperialism and international Zionism. Ayatollah Taleqani said: Our revolution was against colonialists, exploiters and satanical rulers. All the poor and oppressed support us throughout the world. The revolution does not belong to Iran alone, but to all toilers of the world. God willing, all the satanical rulers governing you will be overthrown, the same way the satanical rule governing us was overthrown. We will always be with you against Zionism and imperialism.

KYODO GIVES DETAILS OF NIOC DIRECTOR'S PRESS CONFERENCE

OW300959 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 30 Apr 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, 29 Apr (PANA-KYODO)--The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) has entered into agreements with a total of 35 government companies and private enterprises for sale of crude oil, said the NIOC managing director, Hasan Nazih, at a press interview in Tehran Sunday morning.

According to Nazih, NIOC has entered into negotiations with leading oil companies of the world, and after a halt in oil exports during the Islamic revolution of Iran, the first oil tanker left the southern ports of Iran on March 4, 1979.

For 25 days after that date, NIOC continued to sell oil by individual orders without long-term agreements with foreign purchasers. During the period the export price of the Iranian crude oil fluctuated between a minimum of $18.70 to $22.20, which was the highest price Iran received for oil.

NIOC received the price for its exported oil within 30 to 45 days from the date of their sale. With a hope of increasing sale of crude oil, the NIOC then entered into negotiation with major international companies and signed 9-month agreements with leading companies of the world. Besides the agreements, individual sale of crude oil continued for 27 days after March 30, 1979. This sale totalled 700,000 barrels per day which was sold at approximately $19.50 per barrel.

Among the 35 contracting companies, some, like the British Petroleum, have entered into as many as five contracts with NIOC. The British Petroleum purchased a total of 1,300,000 b.p.d. and enjoyed special reduction by its connection in the consortium, but has dealt as an ordinary purchaser with NIOC following the dissolution of the consortium.

From among the 35 agreements, 21 have been entered into with the independent companies of Switzerland, France, Belgium, West Germany and the United States of America. The aggregate sale of crude oil to these countries is currently 950,000 b.p.d.

NIOC has also entered into six agreements with state-owned companies of Romania, Brazil, Republic of the Philippines, Finland, Portugal and Bangladesh, with a total sale of 270,000 b.p.d., and has agreements with leading international companies of Holland, Britain, France and the United States, for a total sale of 700,000 b.p.d.

According to Nazih, NIOC is currently negotiating with more companies from India, Sweden, Sri Lanka and countries of East Europe for a projected sale of 700,000 b.p.d.

Nazih reiterated that Iran would sell oil products consistent with the needs of the country, and as determined by the government, but indicated that oil export was not envisaged to exceed 4 million b,p.d. He noted that NIOC might employ some 30 foreigner specialists for completion of the current projects of the company.

HOSTAGES IN NAQADEH, OTHER CITIES SET FREE

LD301414 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In implementing the decisions of the goodwill delegation on restoring peace and security to Naqadeh and removing the differences between various groups of this city which met in Urumiyeh, it was announced today that all the people taken as hostages in Naqadeh, Mahabad and Oshnaviyeh have been set free. Mr Haj Ebrahim Moharrer, a member of the Naqadeh goodwill delegation, in an interview with the PARS correspondent in Urumiyeh today, confirmed this news and said: It is possible that some people taken as hostage in some villages may not have been released, but measures are underway so that they, too, can return to their homes and places of abode as soon as possible.

Mr Haj Saleh Rahimi, a religious leader of Naqadeh, in an interview with PARS in Urumiyeh said: All people taken hostage in Naqadeh, Mahabad and Oshnaviyeh cities have been set free and families that abandoned their homes in the course of recent clashes in Naqadeh are gradually returning.

Both of the Naqadeh religious leaders emphasized that peace prevails in Naqadeh and the city's order and security affairs have been put in charge of the guards sent from Tehran and those of the local gendarmerie.

SENTENCES OF TWO DEFENDANTS IN QOM ANNOUNCED

LD292128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic revolution court of the city of Qom yesterday issued a verdict concerning two defendants, tried by this court. The court verdict is as follows:

Ja-Faryar Amiri, also known as Faraji, intelligence agent of the Qom police department, is sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and 100 lashes.

Police constable 'Ali Haddadi, charged with inflicting injury and wounding, is sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment.

NEW KORDESTAN POLICE CHIEF NAMED

LD301130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Col Saleh Validi has been appointed chief of police for Kordestan Province by the chief of the national police department. Colonel Validi later left for the province but before doing so he was received by Imam Khomeyni. Accompanied by prime minister Bazargan, the Council of Ministers and the governor general of Kordestan, he received the necessary instructions for establishing peace and order in the region and providing welfare for the people of the province.

PROSECUTOR DENIES ARRESTS IN QARANI ASSASSINATION

JN301654 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 30 April--The official in charge of investigating the assassination of Maj Gen Mohammad Qarani, former chief of staff, has denied any knowledge of the arrest of four persons on the charge of taking part in the assassination. In a statement published today the official said that the result of the investigations so far has been to sketch an Identikit of those who took part in the assassination and to determine their ages. He said that the responsible authorities are continuing their efforts to apprehend the culprits.

Yesterday's papers published a report on the arrest of four persons and claimed that they were connected with Qarani's assassination.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR SAYS JUDGES' IMMUNITY CAN BE LIFTED

LD301135 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Islamic revolutionary public prosecutor Mehdi Hadavi announced in a circular that, because Ministry of Justice judges enjoy judicial immunity, honoring their social and judicial sanctity is necessary; therefore, should it become necessary to arrest a judge for a hearing or on certain charges, his judicial immunity should first be lifted. It is therefore necessary for the Iranian revolutionary guards to adhere carefully to these procedures.

TEHRAN RADIO REVIEWS PRESS FOR 29 APRIL

LD292118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tonight we again have a brief look at today's Tehran newspapers. We have selected a number of important reports from AYANDEGAN which we now read for you. In connection with the fact that women's law certificates has not been issued, AYANDEGAN says: The women's organization of the Iranian National Front Party issued a statement last night clarifying the organization's position with regard to women in the legal profession. The statement describes the nonissuance of their law practice certificates as a violation of human rights and regards the government's lack of attention in this regard as an insult to Iranian women.

AYANDEGAN also carries an interview with Amir 'Ala'i, the first ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic to France. In the interview Amir 'Ala'i is quoting as saying that until the Iranian-U.S. secret military treaty is abrogated we cannot claim to have a full independent national policy or that we are independent. Amir 'Ala'i also regards the abrogation of the capitulationist treaty [under which certain foreign nationals are granted extraterritorial and jurisdictional immunity] as a prerequisite for achieving an independent national policy. He added that Iran's policy in such matters should be similar to its position on the CENTO Treaty, which has been abrogated.

There is a report in AYANDEGAN under the headline "Revolution Has Forgotten the Addicts" about the plight of Tehran's addicts. At one point in this report we read: The post-revolution period has revealed many problems and difficulties: jobless workers and graduates, numerous strikes and sit-ins by various groups, economic disorders, social insecurit, and corruption in a number of areas. The country's problems and difficulties are so numerous and varied, particularly in the economic field, that officials in charge as well as the people who are trapped in this quagmire are neglecting the hidden and overt destructive spread of corruption. Obviously, the emergence of underground corruption is swallowing a vast proportion of the people's forces. The free distrubution and consumption of narcotics in recent months has caused concern among the families of the addicts and all those who have become conscious of this social plague. Which organization or authority is responsible for halting the rapid growth of the use of narcotics? What is to become of the army of narcotics addicts? Can the hospitals for rehabilitation of addicts be effective while our country's doorless and gateless frontiers continue to be open to narcotics? In these days, when the guardians of revolution are very busy in the committees, when military personnel are without arms, and when smugglers are armed thanks to the booties captured last February, can one stop the business of drug pushers? Meanwhile, the smugglers, who were released from jail, have found the arena free for drug pushers, and the sale of narcotics is no longer regarded by them as trafficking, for they don't even conceal their business any longer. But just because we are snowed under by various problems we should not stand idly by and lose sight of the need to remedy the situation.

In its issue today, KEYHAN carries part of the text of the new proposed draft constitution.

MINISTRY DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR DRAFT CONSTITUTION

LD301808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Interior Ministry has announced that the draft of the constitution and that of provincial and city councils which have recently been published in newspapers did not emanate from the government or from the Interior Ministry, and that they are merely the views of various individuals and groups.

ETTELA'AT: CHANGES NECESSARY IN GENERAL AMNESTY BILL

LD301915 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Press review on general amnesty issue]

[Text] Under the headline "The Manner of Implementation of the General Amnesty Has Been Changed", we read in ETTEL'AT that the bill on general amnesty that had been prepared previously did not receive final approval. It was decided that important changes should be made in it so that, on one hand, the criminals and those who have murdered and tortured the people or have plundered the public treasury may not be exempt from punishment, and on the other hand, those who have not stained their hands with the people's blood or whose sins are forgivable may be included under the general amnesty, to enable them to join the Iranian Islamic revolution movement with confidence and free of anxiety, and to serve the people and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

NVOI ON REFUGE FOR SHAH, NEED FOR 'SINGLE UNITED FRONT'

TA301619 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 27 April carries a commentary on the shah's efforts to find a country to reside in. The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots; after being expelled from our country with the powerful hand of our nation, the traitor and detested shah took refuge in Egypt, the country of traitor As-Sadat. After staying in that country for some time, he was compelled to leave there and travel on to Morocco because of the Egyptian people's objection. However, this harmful traitor was forced to leave Morocco, too, as a result of the Moroccan people's extensive objections. Now traitor Mohammad Reza is living in the (?Bahamas)."

After noting that many countries refused the shah permission for residence, the commentary says: "It is not yet certain whether the ousted shah's American masters will take him under their own wing. However, some U.S. officials are supporting him and are openly stating that the United States must take under its protective wing a person who served it all his life. It is, of course, true that traitor Mohammad Reza Khan spent all his life serving his American benefactors. Committing many crimes and betraying our nation, he had turned our country into an American stooge. Now his condition is such that he has no place either in this world or the next. No country in the world, even Pinoche's Chile or racist countries such as Rhodesia and those in South America dare to give shelter to this traitor.

"It was only U.S. imperialism which, in spite of the repeated objections of the government of the Islamic revolution, announced it was prepared to accept the hated shah. The reason for this (?hospitality) by American ruling circles should, above all, be sought in American imperialism's differences with the revolutionary Islamic government and the ousted shah's (?subjugation) to American monopolies.

"The Foreign Ministry of the revolutionary Islamic government has informed the U.S. administration that if it allows the shah into the country and places him and his entourage under its protection, the revolutionary Islamic republic will regard this as an unfriendly move which will adversely affect the relations between the two countries."

The commentary goes on: "The United States is enemy No 1 of the Iranian nation and its revolution. The fact is that the United States, which tried to crush the Iranian nation's struggle during the revolutionary period, is now also engaged in plots and provocations against our country's revolutionary achievements."

The commentary says in conclusion "There should be no place in any country for the hated shah and for international crimes. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has committed terrible crimes and treasons against Iran and its people. This criminal should be sent back to Iran to be tried by the nation's tribunal and to receive the punishment he deserves for all the treasons and crimes he has committed. This is the judgment of our time and the irrevocable demand of the Iranian nation. Any government that acts against this is the enemy of Iran and its people."

The radio then carries a commentary stressing the importance of "unity" and the establishment of a "single united front." The commentary says: "Dear compatriots, no patriot and no one dedicated to the revolution can deny that there is a need for unity of word and action more than ever before in order to strengthen and deepen the revolution. In our liberated country we now witness plots, conspiracies and provocations by the common enemies; that is, by American imperialism, remnants of the defunct regime, SAVAKists and others. At every opportunity they act together against the Islamic republic and the revolution."

The commentary adds: "Recently we have witnessed another plot by the enemies of the Iranian revolution and of freedom. This time the enemies of the Iranian nation caused conflict and fratricidal strife between our Azarbayjani and Kurdish brothers."

The commentary says that the Iranian nation can fulfill all its aspirations only "through the cooperation of all groups, parties and organizations which have faith in the revolution." After stressing the importance of "unity of word and action" in the revolutionary process, the commentary says: "The first step toward protecting the revolution's achievements is to establish a single united front of all forces, parties and organizations which have contributed to the revolution and are now faithfully devoted to it and are protecting it, and which have directed all their efforts to insuring the correct fulfillment of revolutionary aims, together with the fulfillment of the aspirations of the nation."

NVOI CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF WORKERS' CONDITIONS

TA301930 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 19 Apr 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Decisive Steps Should be Taken to Improve the Living Conditions of Our Workers"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, the struggling noble workers of our fatherland are living under extremely difficult conditions. Millions of workers are still unemployed. Those who struggled for the freedom and independence of Iran and who, according to the wishes of the leader of the revolution, stopped working and participated in continued strikes and thus completely destroyed the economic order of the former corrupt regime, have not received their pay for months.

So far, the government of the provisional Islamic republic has not been able to procure jobs for millions of unemployed workers, although it has not stopped trying.

If we take the workers' statements as a guideline, the amount of 1,100 tomans which the unemployed workers are being paid would not be sufficient to satisfy even part of their urgent needs.

The struggling and noble workers of our fatherland were and still are one of the active participants of Iran's great revolution. While suffering enormous difficulties and with great effort, they took their lives into their hands and fought with all their might to save our country from the domination of the inauspicious murderous regime of the deposed homeless shah and to secure a human life for themselves and their children.

In order to force the striking workers back to work, the bloodthirsty SAVAK and the police forces of murderous Mohammad Reza's military regime attacked the ranks of the workers with machine guns, tanks and armored cars. The workers suffered casualities, but they continued to strike and to struggle, and simultaneously they fought in the forefront of the ranks of those struggling on the road to the freedom of Iran against homeless Mohammad Reza's murderous and doomed regime.

It has been more than 2 months since the victory of the great revolution of the people of Iran. However, many of our workers are still unemployed and are not drawing any pay. Every day the workers gather at the Ministry of Labor, at the (offices of) governors general and at other government establishments, and repeatedly discuss their demands, but the answer they get is that they should be patient and should wait. Everybody knows that this situation cannot be tolerated by millions of workers.

The struggling workers of our fatherland have withstood the heaviest afflictions resulting from the economic crisis and have suffered the heaviest casualties in order to enjoy freedom, to be free from the bonds of colonialism and usurpation and to gain a guarantee for their life and work. We must realize that today's labor problems in our fatherland are problems which must be resolved immediately.

So far the provisional Islamic government has not clearly stated the main points of the policy of our country's economic system and has not presented any program in this respect.

It is true that the provisional government is faced with many internal complex problems. Nevertheless, it is most essential for it to adopt a clear economic policy and to specify what direction it should take. A worker who is suffering difficulties of unemployment and the hardships resulting from it should know today that this is not the policy and the future economic system of his country and he should also know for the completion of what work and which programs his country is asking him to be patient.

The rightful, legal demands of employees and workers of our fatherland made on the Government of the Iranian Provisional Islamic Republic are that the government should take serious measures to clarify the situation of millions of unemployed employees and workers and should save them from their subhuman existence. The owners and managers of factories and production units are responsible for paying salaries for the months workers were on strike, and the workers should have the authority to supervise the work production of their establishments. With joy and enthusiasm, our struggling workers want to build a free and flouishing Iran on the ruins inherited from the regime of the hated shah.

AFGHANISTAN

PARADE, TARAKI SPEECH MARK REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK271620 Hong Kong AFP in English 1606 GMT 27 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Kabul, 27 Apr (AFP)--Several thousand Afghans took part in a parade here today marking the first anniversary of the revolution which brought President Nur Mohammad Taraki to power.

Banners bearing such slogans as "Long live socialism" and "Down with Imperialism" hung in front of intersections. Afghans said they could not recall any previous national holiday being celebrated with such pomp in Afghanistan, one of the world's poorest countries.

In a speech, President Taraki said that in the past 12 months 300,000 hectares (about 75,000 acres) of land had been distributed to 140,000 families under the agrarian reform scheme launched last January, and another 300,000 hectares would be distributed shortly among 160,000 families. President Taraki added that 800 schools had been opened since the revolution, as well as 175 dispensaries and 820 farm cooperatives.

In another speech today, Mr Taraki renewed his attacks against Iran, Pakistan and the "imperialist" countries for "interfering" in Afghan affairs. (For several weeks the pro-Soviet regime here has publicly complained of "offensives" from Pakistan and Iran against Afghan soil by "foreign soldiers disguised as civilians."

The military parade which opened the ceremonies gave Afghans the chance to see the new, modern equipment, particularly helicopters and rockets, supplied by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan recently to help it against the Afghan rebels.

The ceremonies have passed off without incident, apart from the explosion--not officially confirmed--of two small incendiary bombs yesterday in the center of Kabul. The religious opposition had indicated in pamphlets that they would not allow the ceremonies to go on undisturbed.

The authorities took the threat seriously, and the parade of troops and civilians (workers and students) was surrounded by siege-like security measures.

The ceremonies will continue tomorrow with a speech by Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin. Lavish celebration of May Day for the first time is also scheduled.

TARAKI ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF 1,300 POLITICAL PRISONERS

BK301654 Hong Kong AFP in English 1641 GMT 30 Apr 79 BK

[By Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Apr (AFP)--Afghanistan's Marxist leader, President Nur Mohammad Taraki, announced at a press conference here today that he has released 1,300 political prisoners and that only 1,000 political detainees now remain.

The "democratic dictatorship" he has offered the country will be able to lay the foundations for a society free of exploitation of man by man in 6 to 10 years, he said.

The Afghan leader, speaking three days after the revolution's first anniversary, claimed that 90 percent of the population supported the revolution. Opposition to it came from a small minority at home, and from "Iranian and Pakistani imperialists," he said.

He denied reports that an army garrison mutinied in Jalalabad a week ago and claimed that reports of bomb explosions in Kabul last Friday were probably caused by aircraft breaking the sound barrier.

President Taraki reaffirmed his country's friendship with east bloc countries, notably the Soviet Union. He accused Iran and Pakistan of interfering in Afghan internal affairs by sending troops, disguised as civilians, notably at Herat and along the Pakistani-Afghan border.

"We do not consider (Pakistani President) Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq our enemy...but we think he is behind things that are happening", he said.

The Afghani leader also lambasted the Western press, describing reports on his country since the revolution as propaganda by the imperialists and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

Nobody was in jail in Afghanistan because of his religious opinions but only because of the anti-revolutionary activities, President Taraki said.

The Marxist leader, whose country has steadfastly followed a pro-Soviet policy since he seized power a year ago, said there would still be room in Afghanistan for "national capitalists" and foreign investors.

Turning to agrarian reform, President Taraki said he hoped it would be completed in four and a half months and would involve 300,000 under-privileged families.

Afghanistan, he said, had already imported 100,000 tons of wheat from the Soviet Union, 50,000 from India and more than 20,000 from the United States for this year. Because of production upsets caused by agrarian reform, Afghanistan might import nearly 300,000 tons of wheat although this measure was not currently required, he said.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM VISIT

BK281421 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Apr 79 BK

[Text] President Zia has said the EEC countries have committed 100,000 tons of foodgrains to Bangladesh. Talking to newsmen on his return home this morning from the 5-day state visit to the Netherlands and Belgium, he said more foodgrains would be available from these countries in the future, but we have to make efforts ourselves to make up the shortage. He said with dedicated efforts and by the grace of God, it will be possible to overcome this shortage caused by drought.

He said he had important talks with the leaders of the Netherlands and Belgium and the EEC chief. With the EEC chief, he discussed measures to expand economic and trade relations between Bangladesh and the EEC group. The meeting accorded a breakthrough in our relations with the community, he said.

President Zia said he had fruitful talks with the prime minister of Holland on bilateral relations, particularly on economic cooperation. The Netherlands has agreed to assist in gas exploitation, land reclamation and in some other projects. A joint ministerial level committee is to be set up for the purpose, he added.

The president said a ministerial-level joint commission between Bangladesh and Belgium will also be set up. Belgium will provide assistance to Bangladesh in exploration and exploitation of gas and coal.

Later, briefing newsmen, the foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, said President Zia's visit has opened up new vistas of cooperation between Bangladesh and the European countries.

Prof Haq said a team of experts from the Netherlands is expected to arrive in Dacca shortly to explore the possibility of joint ventures with Bangladesh in gas, land reclamation and other fields. He said the Netherlands has a progressive attitude toward developing countries, including Bangladesh, and the aid given by them is in the form of grants.

Prof Haq said 150 million Belgian francs just committed to Bangladesh are also in the form of grants. This is in addition to 200 million francs given earlier by the Belgian Government as interest-free loan.

On his arrival, the president was received at the airport among others by the vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar; the prime minister, Shah Azizur Rahman; Cabinet ministers, members of Jatiya Sangsad [parliament], members of the diplomatic corps and high civil and military officials.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE MAKES STATEMENT IN LOK SABHA ON U.S. VISIT

SK301713 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1455 GMT 30 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The following statement was made in Parliament on April 30 by Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee regarding his visit to the United States of America from the 20th to the 25th April 1979:

As the honourable members are aware, I visited the United States of America from the 20th to the 25th of April to participate in the fourth meeting of the Indo-U.S. joint commission. I utilised the opportunity to have discussions on Indo-U.S. bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest. During the visit, I was received by President Carter and I had an extensive exchange of views with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and President Carter's adviser on national security affairs Dr Brzezinski. Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee dealing with Near East and East Asia affairs also had an informal meeting with me during my stay in Washington. Naturally we saw some problems differently, but I found a similarity if not identity of views on many bilateral and international questions of importance.

The objective of the discussions in the joint commission was to review the progress of work and exchanges that took place between India and the United States in the spheres of economic and commercial relations, education and culture, science and technology. The joint commission received reports from its three sub-commissions dealing with those subjects as well as proposals for programmes of exchanges in all these fields for the next year.

The most significant decision taken by the joint commission was to establish one more sub-commission under its aegis to deal with cooperation in the field of agriculture between India and the United States. Issues relevant to agriculture had hitherto been dealt with by other sub-commissions, but in view of the importance of the subject, it was felt that they could be better dealt with by a separate sub-commission. This sub-commission has been formed to evolve a purposive and detailed programme of cooperation between the two countries to improve our agricultural productivity by means of inputs in terms of technology and agricultural management techniques.

Several projects for scientific and technical cooperation were approved for implementation during the year 1979-80. Included were satellite communication of modern techniques in geology and mineralogy and the development of electronic audio-visual techniques for economic and industrial purposes. Also approved were a diversified programme for the exchange of visitors and fellows and the holding of seminars on agricultural, social, legal and economic subjects.

The report by the economic and commercial sub-commission underlined the growth in and prospects for increased bilateral commercial relations and joint projects in third countries. We emphasized that so far as Indo-U.S. trade was concerned, a liberalization of U.S. rules and procedures in its generalized scheme of preferences would be helpful. We felt that there was further scope for development in the field of investments in industrial cooperation taking a realistic view of Indian potentials and priorities. It was agreed that the joint commission had performed useful work and we expressed confidence for further mutually beneficial cooperation.

As the House is aware, the question of continued cooperation between India and the United States in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy has been under discussion between the two governments for a long time and particularly since the enactment by the United States of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act. We have consistently taken the position that domestic legislation in the United States cannot unilaterally change bilateral contractual obligations. During my talks in Washington, I reiterated this position and said that the Government of India expected the U.S. Government to continue to respect the contractual obligations, particularly that relating to the supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapur station. While expressing our satisfaction at the approval of the license for 16.8 tonnes, I stressed the necessity to ensure the continued supply of enriched uranium for the uninterrupted and effective functioning of the Tarapur station. On the basis of the discussions I had in Washington, I can inform the House that I am satisfied that the U.S. Government would strongly support the release of the pending licence application for 19.6 tonnes. In fact, the U.S. State Department has already referred the matter to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission with a strong recommendation for its approval.

As the House is also aware, the provisions of the U.S. Nuclear Non-proliferation Act will come fully into force in March 1980. Under the provisions of the act, the continuance of supplies of fuel for Tarapur would depend on our acceptance of full-scope safeguards, that is: safeguards on all our nuclear activities. On this question, I conveyed to President Carter and the U.S. secretary of state, our consistent stand in the matter of safeguards. I said that, while we shared the U.S. goal on the subject of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, it was our strong view that safeguards, if they are really meant to check the proliferation of nuclear weapons, should apply to both horizontal and vertical proliferation. This would involve the application of safeguards to the nuclear activities in both non-nuclear weapon states as well as Nuclear weapon states.

I made it quite clear to them that India would never accept a safeguards system which would be discriminatory. While appreciating the Indian point of view, the U.S. side maintained that they had to contend with strong congressional and public opinion in their country on this issue. President Carter emphasized that they were not discriminating against India in the application of U.S. laws. I pointed out that the U.S. Government should explore the possibility of amending the nuclear non-proliferation act so as to permit the United States to respect existing contractual obligations.

In the above context I conveyed to President Carter and his colleagues our concern and anxiety about Pakistan's efforts to acquire a nuclear capability. I pointed out that there was no justification for Pakistan to acquire a nuclear weapons capability. Pakistan's pursuit of reprocessing and uranium enrichment projects could bear no other interpretation.

The president and his senior colleagues shared our concern. I, therefore, suggested that the United States should exert all its influence on Pakistan to desist from starting a nuclear weapons race in the region. India had made a firm and public commitment not to manufacture neclear weapons and to use neclear energy only for peaceful purposes. Despite many years of nuclear weapons testing and development by China, we had restrained ourselves. As such, India's bona fides could and should not be suspect. President Carter and Secretary of State Vance said that the United States was already trying every means to curb Pakistan and suggested that joint efforts should be made by both India and the United States as well as other countries to prevent nuclear weapons proliferation.

I mentioned the danger to peace and stability in the region which the new sale of arms poses in the present situation of ferment all over Asia. It was our view that programmes for economic development, social reform and political stability were a better guarantee of security than feverish rearmament. The example of Iran was too recent to be ignored.

The U.S. side indicated that they agreed with this assessment and that their policy would be to cooperate with all countries in the region for peace and stability within the framework of U.S. perceptions of the developing situation in the region. In the context of nuclear problems and disarmament, Secretary of State Vance said that there was every hope of the SALT II agreement being signed in the near future. Welcoming this prospect, I pointed out that India lays great emphasis on a true comprehensive test ban treaty [CTBT]. Vance agreed that achieving of a CTBT was important but it might take some more time since a large number of technical and procedural issues connected with verification were outstanding.

We also discussed recent developments in West Asia, southern Africa and Southeast Asia. The United States authorities agreed that there could be no comprehensive peace settlement in West Asia which ignored the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The recent agreements signed between Egypt and Israel, however, constituted a first step, and they hoped they would provide a basis for other Arab countries to gradually normalize their relations with Israel. Secretary Vance and Dr Brzezinski expressed concern about developments in Iran and Afghanistan, particularly the threat posed to global economic requirements.

We, on our side, pointed out that the buildup of U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean would inevitably lead to an escalation by other countries of their naval presence in the area. Secretary of State Vance said that there was no decision to establish a Fifth Fleet for the Indian Ocean and additions to U.S. naval strength were temporary. In reply to me, Vance expressed the hope that the talks on the Indian Ocean with the Soviet Union could be resumed soon.

In the context of the situation in southern Africa, we discussed recent developments in Namibia and Zimbabwe. We agreed that every effort should be made to implement the proposals involving UN-supervised elections. On Zimbabwe, I said that the so-called elections recently held there in disregard of the UN resolutions declaring them as illegal, null and void would only thwart the objective of genuine independence and majority rule there. In particular, I expressed concern at the possibility of the so-called elections being used as a pretext for the lifting of Un-mandated sanctions against Rhodesia and added that it was important now more than ever to take steps for the effective implementation of the sanctions.

Recent developments in Southeast Asia were also discussed. These had been a source of anxiety to both the United States and India as well as other countries in the region. I reiterated our policy with regard to the different countries in the region.

During the brief visit, I was able to have a comprehensive exchange of views with the leaders of the United States. All the discussions were open and frank and marked by genuine interest in and friendship for India. I would particularly like to express my appreciation to the President for the extended discussion with me for which he took time from many of his pressing preoccupations. He specially mentioned the importance that he attaches to the exchanges that he has been having with our prime minister.

I feel that as a result of this visit, the understanding between our two countries has deepened, and prospects of future cooperation have improved.

VAJPAYEE, VANCE CONFER ON SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL

BK301153 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0903 GMT 30 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee has taken up with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance the question of disposal of about 150 tonnes of spent fuel which has piled up at the Tarapur atomic power plant, reports PTI. During his discussions with Vance in Washington recently, Vajpayee suggested that joint "determination" which, in other words, means a joint decision by the two countries on this question, should be taken up now. The question of the utilisation of spent fuel is among subjects which will figure in future dialogue between the two countries on nuclear cooperation.

A 30-year agreement between the two countries on enriched uranium supplies from the United States for Tarapur provides for "joint determination" in regard to spent fuel. The agreement was signed in 1963. In the absence of a decision on it (spent fuel) storage space for spent fuel at Tarapur is getting exhausted. Unless spent fuel rods are removed from there, the intake at Tarapur will be reduced, as there is no storage capacity.

In case the two countries agree that spent fuel should be reprocessed, it could be done either in India at Tarapur itself or the fuel can be shipped to any other country for reprocessing. India has made it clear that if the United States did not keep its contractual agreement to supply uranium for Tarapur, India would be free from all contractual obligations. But, consistent with her policy if spent fuel is ever reprocessed, it would be safeguarded and used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

It is pointed out in New Delhi that Indo-U.S. nuclear cooperation is not confined only to supplies of enriched uranium for Tarapur. For instance the two countries have a common concern for preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon technology.

Meanwhile, it was denied in New Delhi on April 28 that the United States and the Soviet Union had the same position on the question of full scope safeguards. The report was termed as "inaccurate." India has not accepted full scope safeguards for its establishments and would not accept them until and unless the nuclear powers also accept them.

The Soviet Union has insisted on safeguards only for the particular establishment for which nuclear material is supplied, unlike the United States which insists on safeguards for all nuclear facilities.

JUDGE SENTENCES SANJAY GANDHI, OTHERS TO JAIL

BK271556 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Mr Sanjay Gandhi and 13 others were arrested in Dehra Dun today and sent to jail on the orders of the special judge, anticorruption, Mr P.K. Aggarwal. Mr Sanjay Gandhi and four others were to appear in the judge's court today in connection with the Ongo-Maruti road roller case. While three of the accused were present in the court, Mr Sanjay Gandhi and Mr Rajendar Tirka did not come into the courtroom. Mr Gandhi stood outside the courtroom with his supporters, who shouted slogans. After the lunch recess, the judge cancelled the bail bonds of Mr Sanjay Gandhi and Mr Tirka and ordered them to be sent to jail. Twelve others who defied prohibitory orders were also arrested.

Released From Jail

BK281306 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Mr Sanjay Gandhi and Mr Rajendar Tirka of the five accused in the Onto-Maruti road roller case were today granted bails by the Dehra Dun special judge, anticorruption, Mr P.K. Agarwal.

Their bails were cancelled, and they were sent to jail by the judge yesterday for not attending the court.

VAJPAYEE CRITICIZES 'ILLEGAL' RHODESIAN ELECTIONS

BK301536 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1443 GMT 30 Apr 79 BK

[Statement by the Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the recent so-called elections in Zimbabwe--date and place of statement not given]

[Text] The so-called elections which have recently been concluded in Rhodesia in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations declaring them as illegal, null and void have no relevance to bringing about of genuine decolonialisation and majority rule in Zimbabwe.

On the contrary, this deliberative manoeuvre which [words indistinct] with earlier internal settlement is clearly intended to consolidate domination of majority of the peoples of Zimbabwe, as is clear from the circumstances in which so-called elections were held, and continuing the role of white minority under the pretext of representational voting to retain a stranglehold on the administration of the territory. This is yet another measure to thwart objectives for which brave people of Zimbabwe have been struggling and have shed their blood for years. I am confident that their struggle will continue with even greater intensity.

Colonial power in Southern Rhodesia cannot escape its obligations to the people of Zimbabwe and the international community to ensure a majority rule in Zimbabwe. In conformity with the relevant UN resolution, member states of the UN are bound not to accord any kind of recognition or legitimacy to results of illegal elections held recently in Zimbabwe. There are already ominous signs that tend to indicate that some countries might use the pretext of so-called elections to justify lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia. It is our view that it is more important now than ever before to take urgent steps for positive implementation and enforcement of the UN-mandated sanctions against illegal regime in Rhodesia and also to widen them with a view to bring about speedily genuine independence and majority rule in Zimbabwe.

NEPAL

KING GRANTS AUDIENCE TO ISRAEL'S DAYAN

BK271534 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 27 Apr 79 BK

[Text] His majesty the king granted audience to the visiting foreign minister of Israel, Gen Moshe Dayan, at the Royal Palace this afternoon. Minister for Works, Transport and Irrigation Mr Pashupati Shumshere Rana; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Krishna Prasad Pant; and the Israeli ambassador, Mr Shammay Z. Laor, were also present on the occasion.

Bista, Dayan Talks

BK271535 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 27 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Israel has supported Nepal's zone of peace proposal. This was revealed today by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista soon after Israeli Foreign Minister Gen Moshe Dayan called on him at his office. (?Talking shortly) after the meeting, Mr Bista said that they had discussed bilateral relations though Nepal and Israel have no problems. He also said that the Camp David accord was a positive step in the right direction for a comprehensive settlement of the problem in the region. When asked to indicate Nepal's reaction to the Egypt-Israeli peace treaty, the prime minister said that Nepal maintained a positive attitude to the peace treaty.

They also discussed the situation in South Asia and expressed satisfaction over the very relaxed situation in the region, the countries of which are coming closer and helping each other economically. Mr Bista said that UNIFIL also figured in the talks and the Israeli foreign minister felt that Nepal's participation in UNIFIL should help maintain peace in the Middle East. Gen Moshe Dayan also acquainted Mr Bista with the current situation in the Middle East.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Krishna Prasad Pant was also present at the meeting, which lasted about 45 minutes. Earlier Mr Pant called on the visiting Israeli foreign minister at the (Sital Vyas) royal guest house.

Dayan Departs

BK291632 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 29 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan left Katmandu this afternoon for Bangkok [as heard] after completing a 2-day official visit to Nepal. He was seen off at the Tribhuvan International Airport by the minister of education, health and transport, Mr Pashupati Shumshere Bana, and the state minister for law and justice and foreign affairs, Mr Krishna Prasad Pant.

Before leaving Katmandu, foreign Minister Dayan said that Israel will share its experience in agricultural development with Nepal. Speaking at a press conference, Mr Dayan said that an Israeli (?technical) team would visit Nepal in the near future to discuss matters relating to cooperation in irrigation and other allied activities. The team will also explore what we can do well in sectors such as improvement of (?plots) and development of country's electricity, he said further.

Stating that he was satisfied with the support of Nepal to the process of peace in the Middle East, Mr Dayan said Nepal sees the Egypt-Israel peace treaty not as an isolated step but as a first step toward comprehensive peace in all Arab countries. He said that Israel was very encouraged by Nepal's Government's decision.

Dayan Press Conference

BK291634 Hong Kong AFP in English 1342 GMT 29 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu 29 Apr (AFP)--Israeli Foreign Minister Gen Moshe Dayan said here today that Israel would object if France trained Palestinian pilots for the Palestine Liberation Organization, which he described as a terrorist organization aiming to destroy the State of Israel.

General Dayan said "As long as France is training pilots for some of the Arab states we think it is legitimate, we don't have anything against it. Each country is entitled to have its own air force and naturally to have their pilots trained to buy Mirage or other French aircraft."

He added: "But that would not be the case if France will really train pilots for PLO, which we take as terrorist organization aiming to destroy the State of Israel. We shall be all out against it. But I don't really think that France is going to do it at any time."

Addressing a press conference here before his departure for Burma after concluding his four-day visit to Katmandu, General Dayan said that Israel was very much interested in establishing a diplomatic relationship with China.

When asked whether he would be visiting China or meeting with any Chinese officials during his current five South Asian countries trip, General Dayan said "I am not going to visit China on this trip. We would like very much to have established diplomatic relationship between China and ourselves."

In this context, he added "We take some steps for feeling about it in various countries in different ways. China, I believe like Nepal, is for a peace process to take place in the Middle East.

"I believe that China is one of the countries that would favor the beginning of first step taken already in the Middle East by Egypt, ourselves and the United States of America. I think it is a basic platform, for eventual close relations between China and ourselves," General Dayan added.

Asked whether the Soviet support to the "rejectionist camp" would make peace more difficult in the Middle East, General Dayan said "I think so."

He, however, pointed out that there were two camps now in the Middle East--one headed by the United States, followed by moderate countries, mainly Egypt and some other Arab states. "Though some of them do criticize Egypt, but still they do belong to moderate pro-West Arab countries."

"And, there is another camp led by the Soviet Russia with radical Arab countries, who criticize Egypt and they go all against it. Had Soviet Russia not been leading this (rejectionists) group it would have been easier to reach a compromise", Dayan said.

"But now I am not talking about the final solutions. I am talking about the first step just to sit down at the table to negotiate without any prior conditions," he added.

General Dayan described the Egypt-Israel treaty as not a separate treaty but as a "first step towards a comprehensive treaty with all of the neighboring Arab countries."

He said, "We are about to enter shortly within one month to next stage--the autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs, which should lead eventually to a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan."

He hoped that Syria and Lebanon will join these talks, too, and come to the negotiation table, though just now the immediate step was about the Palestinian-Arabs residing at the West Bank or Gaza Strip. He revealed that the talks "will be held between Egypt and Israel with the representatives of Palestinians, the delegates of the United States of America and maybe some participation of the United Nations, too."

When asked if Israel is going to produce atomic weapon in view of "Islamic proposed bombs", General Dayan said "I am not really aware of any Islamic or Arab countries taking active steps to produce atomic bomb. In principle, Israel will not be the first one going to introduce atomic weapon in the Middle East, but we do not want to be too late or be the third one," he added.

Dayan said he, on behalf of his government, has invited King Birendra and Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista to pay formal visits to Israel.

"The king has accepted it, and we hope it will be done at his convenience."

During his four-day sojourn in Katmandu, General Dayan had discussed with King Birenda and Mr Bista bilateral issues and particularly the situation in the Middle East, Vietnam War, Cambodia and the attitude of Nepal's neighbor on the idea of Nepal declaring a zone of peace.

On economic fronts he said Israel would be very happy to extend technical cooperation and exchange technical knowhow.

General Dayan's departure for Rangoon was delayed by more than three hours because of a snag in the Royal Nepal Airlines Boeing 727. After Burma he will visit Singapore, Thailand and Hong Kong. His visit to Hong Kong will, however, be unofficial for meeting with Jewish people there.

COMMENTATOR HAILS SUCCESSFUL MOSHE DAYAN VISIT

BK301010 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 29 Apr 79 BK

[Mana Ranjan Josse Commentary on Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan's visit to Nepal]

[Text] The Israeli foreign minister, Gen Moshe Dayan, today ended his 4-day official visit to Nepal at the friendly invitation of his majesty's government. Marking as it does not only the first ever visit by an Israeli foreign minister to Nepal but also the first by a senior Israeli dignitary in more than a decade, it was but natural that it should have attracted considerable attention and also in that it not only came as part of a four-nation Asian tour by the Israeli foreign minister but, more particularly, because it was timed only weeks after the conclusion of the watershed peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. It was not surprising, therefore, that the Dayan visit should have focused attention on Nepal's Middle East policy and her attitude to the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

It was thus notable that although Nepal expressed the hope that the Egypt-Israel peace treaty would mark the beginning toward the achievement of a just, permanent and durable peace in that traditionally volatile region, it pointedly emphasized that such a comprehensive peace settlement would have to be achieved under the framework of the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 348 which, among other things, call for the complete withdrawal of Israeli control from all Arab territory. While doing so, Nepal thus succeeded in projecting the main basis of her Middle East policy, which, apart from supporting the idea of Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land, has also (voted) in support of the legitimate rights of the Palestine people, as well as that of Israel's existence as an independent sovereign state.

The question of the Middle East aside, the Dayan visit will also be recalled in that it resulted in securing unqualified support from yet one more country of Nepal's zone of peace proposal, which represents one of this country's most important foreign policy goals. Not [words indistinct] is that there is now not only a much better appreciation of each other's point of view regarding the Middle East problem but that Israel has in the words of her foreign minister shown considerable interest in helping Nepal in her development campaign in such fields as irrigation and water resources in which the Israelis have an acknowledged expertise.

If this does indeed materialize, it will only renew cooperation that Israel had been extending Nepal in a few areas, particularly in the decade immediately following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two in 1950. In any case, it can be said that while the Dayan visit resulted in securing for Nepal the all-out support of Israel for Nepal's peace zone proposal, it promises to open a new era in economic cooperation between the two while helping in projecting Nepal's independent and just stance regarding the vital issues at stake in the Middle East.

DEMONSTRATORS FIRED ON; CONGRESS LEADERS ARRESTED

BK281106 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 28 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu 28 Apr (AFP)--Police opened fire to disperse 4,000 students and laborers demonstrating at the industrial town of Hetauda, 120 kilometers (75 miles) south of Katmandu, the vernacular daily SAMAJ reported today.

At least two of the demonstrators were in a critical condition in hospital after police fired five rounds to disperse them following widespread disturbances yesterday, SAMAJ said.

Trouble started at Hetauda on Monday as students protested that local officials had treated them badly for being on strike. Later the students were joined by labourers.

The students have been on strike following trouble which started 21 days ago when police broke up a demonstration protesting the execution of Pakistan President Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

In yesterday's incidents crowds pelted police and the police station with stones. All shops shut, and traffic was disrupted between the Indian border railhead of Raxual and Katmandu, as it has to pass through Hetauda.

The national RSS news agency reported that police fired 12 rounds into the air to disperse the demonstrators and that several police sustained "serious injuries".

In another serious incident, Assistant Minister for Land Reform Ramananda Prasad Yaday, who was touring Hetauda, was encircled by demonstrators for several hours and his car smashed, a report reaching Katmandu said.

Students at Biratnagar, Birgung, Janakpur and Pokhara are continuing their strike four days after the closing of Tribhuvan University and other campuses in the Katmandu Valley.

The students are sticking to their 22-point demand, including the dissolution of the government-sponsored Free Nationalists Students' Circle which they claim was responsible for attacks on students before the current troubles started.

About 60 of the 200 students arrested over the last three weeks are still in "preventive detention".

In another move seen as significant by political observers here, senior leaders of the banned Nepali Congress of deposed Premier B.P. Koirala, including Krishna Prasad Bhattaria and Ganesh Man Singh were taken into "preventive custody", and Mr Koirala confined to his home.

Home Minister's Peace Plea

BK281609 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 28 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The home panchayat minister, Mr (Kedar Man Rohit), in a statement published today said: The antisocial acts being perpetrated in the name of students in the country today are not such and unlikely to be committed by any student devoted to the king and the country. Minister Mr (Rohit) noted that the events that took place at Hetauda yesterday were clearly an eye-opener to all.

Minister Mr (Rohit) made an earnest appeal to all the students to help Tribhuvan University in conducting its classes and examinations. As far as the demands of the students are concerned, the Tribhuvan University vice chancellor and the education minister have already made it clear that the university and the ministry are ready to look into the students' (?demands) and discuss their problems at the table, the home panchayat minister pointed out. [words indistinct] in an atmosphere of peace and progress.

The home panchayat minister reiterated that if the students would take up the matter at the table, sympathetic consideration would be given to their reasonable demands.

The home panchayat minister warned that the antisocial elements would not be allowed to (?demonstrate freely) in the name of students and to undermine the law and order situation in the country. His majesty's government would not hesitate to take stern action if necessary in that regard, he added.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO INDIA FOR INTERFERENCE IN ITS AFFAIRS

BK3 01638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT Apr 79 BK

[Text] The Nepalese ambassador in New Delhi, Mr Bhed Anand Jha, today lodged a strong protest with the Government of India over a statement by the Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, on Saturday. In a note handed over to the foreign secretary, Mr Jagat Mehta, the ambassador described Mr Chandra Shekhar's statement as an interference in the internal affairs of Nepal. In his statement, Mr Chandra Shekhar had expressed concern over the house arrest of (former Nepalese prime minister) Mr B.P. Koirala, and urged the Nepalese Government to start a process of reconciliation with him and other Nepalese Congress [Party] leaders.

The foreign secretary is reported to have told the Nepalese ambassador that Mr Chandra Shekhar is an eminent public figure, and he had said something out of his personal friendship with Mr Koirala. There is nothing which he had said that could warrant the allegation of interference in Nepal's internal affairs.

INDIAN PARLIAMENT MEMBERS WANT KOIRALA RELEASED

BK3 01640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Apr 79 BK

[Text] In a statement in New Delhi, eight members of Parliament have urged the government to take steps to get the release of the Nepalese leader, Mr B.P. Koirala, now under house arrest in Katmandu. The signatories include Mr Ram Vilas Paswan, Mr Maniram Bagri, and Mr Brij Bhushan Tiwari, all Janata, and Mr Iqbal Singh Dhillon, Akali.